The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,988.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1877.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy............ As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs.	5 0
Second do.		2 8
Third do.		2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions		0 2½ As.

A line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ....Rs. 1-0

Each succeeding line...................... „ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. RAJPOOTANA, 2,030 Tons, 321 H. P., Commander J. T. Lewis, R.N.R., on SATURDAY, the 1st Dec. 1877, at 4 P.M., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Calingapatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Smith, on THURSDAY, the 29th November 1877, at 4 P.M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE MUSCAT, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the fair season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and an Extra Steamer on every TUESDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. PUNJAUB, 1080 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Smith, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 29th November 1877, at 4 p.m.

The S. S. AKOLA, 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander F. G. Hay, on TUESDAY, the 4th December 1877, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Pore Bunder and Cutch Mandvie.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles	52	35	14-10

(2nd Class: Including Wines. 3rd Class: Without food.)

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st December 1877.
ASSIRIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st January 1878.
INDIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st February 1878.
PERSIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 20th February 1878.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st March 1878.
ASSIRIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st April 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A.M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 7th May 1877.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.
FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND BOMBAY.
CALLING AT NAPLES ON THE HOMEWARD JOURNEY.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the Anchor Line will sail from Bombay as under :—

	Tons.	H.P.	From Bombay.	
OLYMPIA	2,050	424	December	8.
INDIA	2,289	500	„	22.
MACEDONIA	2,272	486	January	5
TRINACRIA	2,107	424	„	19
THESSALY			February	2
EUROPA	2,277	424	„	16
CASTALIA	2,200	424	To follow.	

The Thessaly is the property of Mr. David MacIver, M. P.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To Naples ....Rs. 400
To Liverpool.. „ 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance, and tender any information required by the Passengers.

Passengers booked and cargo engaged in connection with the Trans-Atlantic Service from London and Glasgow to New York.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, November 13, 1877.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company will despatch the following First Class Passenger Steamers, on the undermentioned dates :—

Vessels.	Capt.	Disp. Tons.	H.P.	
S.S. AUSTRIA	A. Rassol	3200	400	on 30th Nov. 1877.
S.S. ETTORE	G. Lazarich.	3500	400	on 21st Dec. 1877.
S.S. POLLUCE	G. Ragusin.	4211	250	on 10th Jan. 1878.

All Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 450	Rs. 350	Rs. 180 0
To Port Said	„ 320	„ 255	„ 131 0
To Suez	„ 300	„ 240	„ 122 8
To Aden	„ 170	„ 130	„ 66 0

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

THROUGH TICKETS FROM TRIESTE TO LONDON.

Via Vienna, the Rhine, Ostende or Calais and Dover are issued by the Undersigned at—

	Via Calais.	Via Ostende.
First Class, Trieste to London	£12-3	£11-18
Second Class, Trieste to Cologne } First Class, Cologne to London }	£9-19	£9-14

Travellers with through tickets are allowed lbs. 55 free luggage.

Tickets are available for two months from the date of departure from Trieste.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Company's Office.

J. JANNI,
Agent A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Company.

28, Bombay Green, November 21, 1877.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
(s)	NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	3rd Dec.
	TRAVANCORE	1900	350	W. Barratt	10th do.
(s)	ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	17th do.
	VENETIA	2726	450	W. B. Andrews	24th do.
(s)	GWALIOR	2725	450	J. C. Sabot	31st do.
					1878
	SUMATRA	2488	450	C. Anderson	7th Jan
(s)	THIBET	2593	400	J. H. Torbock	14th do.
	LOMBARDY	2723	450	W. B. Hall	21st do.
(s)	DECCAN	3429	550	J. D. Gaby	28th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton ; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer leaves the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, November 28, 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
AUSTRALIA	3663	600	F. Cates	11th Dec. at 3 p. m.
MIRZAPORE	3763	600	A. Parish	25th Dec. do.
INDUS	3470	500	S. D. Shallard	8th Jan. do.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 28th Nov. 1877.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO AND GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	7th Dec. at 3 p.m.
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman	4th Jan. do.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 12th November 1877.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED MAURITIUS SUGAR.

TO-DAY, THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder, on account of the underwriters ex "Clemance Marte."

H S S & Co.—500 bags damaged Mauritius sugar.
H S E—32 do. do. do.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 29th November 1877.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., No. 40, Meadows Street.

AUCTION SALE OF PARIAN FIGURES, &c. &c.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, without reserve, on FRIDAY the 30th instant at 1 p.m., at their room as follows.

To close an account, a large and very splendid collection of superior quality Parian figures and Busts of classical subject.

An invoice of various sizes, Accordians, 1 case Bohemian glass toilet Bottles and Sets.

Furniture consisting of Pier tables, Chest of Drawers, writing tables, Dressing and washing tables, Chairs, Teapoys, &c. &c.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 29th November 1877.

SUDANUND SHRICRISHNAJEE & Co.

COME AND SEE.

SALE OF OIL PAINTINGS AND OLEOGRAPHS.

A splendid and rare opportunity of securing choice and really hand made Oil Paintings and Oleograph in Fancy Gilt Frames by the best Artist of the day.

To be sold without reserve.

ON SATURDAY 8th pro., at 1 p.m. at their Auction Room in Forbes Street No 12, to close account of the consigned, Messrs S. Shricristnajee & Co. have received instruction from the Consignee's Agent at Bombay.

Subjects are

Watering Through, Madonna Della Sedia, Contemplation on the Danube, New Year's Morning, Christmas Eve, Interrupted Duet, College by River Side, Egyptian Girl, Guardian Angels, Highland Cattle, Fisherman's Family Bagatelle, English Coast, Innocence, Stag at Bay, Pluck, Watermill in the Valley, Hasle Catching Cold, Off Scarboro, Hastings, Oil Sketches, Winter Summer, Taste on the sly, a Glap of the Best Moonlight, Fancy Pictures, After Business Hours, Baba's Amusement, Italian Boy and Girl, Lorenz Reneria Sunset, A Present for Grandfather, First Cigar Winter in the Netherland, Highland of Scotland, Winter in Bavaria, Miramar, Love Letter, Autumn, Sheepford, Expectation, Cat Family, Paulul Tail, Prince of Wales, Music Lesson, GrapeGatherers, Old Story, Going to the Bath, Whist Party, Please a Penny, Red Riding Hood, Grecian Lady, Summer Morning and Evening, The Bride Frozen River, Ostend Harbour, Shakespeare, Baby in Trouble, View in Switzerland, Sly Glances, Plain Lithographic Pictures, Black ground Pictures in Maple Frames, Double and Single Photographic Frames, about 450, very Superior, various Vemer in Gilt and Maple Frames, about 4½, 734 feet Silver, Maple, Gilt Moulding of different sizes, Assorted Paper Pictures, Engravings, Prints Coloured Lithograph, Plain Black ground head and various Chromos.

Catalogues will be published and now on view.

S. SHRICRISHNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 29th November 1877.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Black Cocheneal and Scarlet Dye at the Godowns of Messrs Finlay, Muir and Co., Forbes Street, Fort.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 p. m. Messrs. Bennett and Co. will sell by public Auction at the above mentioned place, by order of Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co. and on account and risk of the concerned.

Ex S.S. Tehran

OM—758—1-3-6—3 cases of Black Cocheneal each containing 350 lbs S. W Damaged.

Ex S. S. Bangalore.

OM—1-4—4 cases Scarlet Dye, each case containing 100 lbs in ½ lb tin S W Damaged

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated glass, and porcelainwares, &c., in Tents.

On SATURDAY, the 1st proximo, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction in tents, opposite their Auction Rooms, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelainware, &c., the property of W. Thacker, Esq., the same comprises rich star-cut glasses, dinner and dessert services, platedware, such as, cruet and pickle stands, ice pitcher, tea pot, toast rack, bread baskets, a mahogany case containing a set of best electroplated spoons and forks, a ditto dessert knives and forks, table and chamber candlesticks, cutlery, &c, richly carved seasoned furniture, such as a set of dining tables in 5 pieces, French polished sideboard, dining room chairs, screens, teapoys, circular, pier, card and work tables with marble tops, easy and drawing room chairs, conversation sofas, rich Brussels carpet, chiffonier, lady's writing tables, whatnot, English iron four post bedsteads, reclining couch, dressing and washing tablesclothes, presses, chest of drawers, bed room chairs, dispense articles, cooking utensils, iron water tank, a large bird cage, books, &c.

No Catalogue and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of PIECE GOODS at the Office of Messrs, Wallace & Co. in Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned place, a quantity of printed, dyed and white piece goods, in small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 29th November 1877.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY. 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of neat and handsome household Furniture Plated Glass and Porcelain wares, a Double Barrelled Gun by H. Holland, a Single Barrelled Rifle by George H. Daw &c., at Parell Tank Road, Chinchpoogly Hill, opposite the Manchester Mills.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 29th instant, sale commencing at 1 P.M., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the abovenamed place the handsome household furniture, the property of Messrs C. W. Platts and H. Murford, the same comprises rich star cut glassware, handsome dinner, dessert, and breakfast services, best plated spoons and forks, cruet stands, table candlesticks, cutlery and handsomely carved furniture, comprising dining, drawing room, writing, washing and dressing tables, easy, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard, reclining couches, teapoys, iron bedsteads, camp cot, wardrobes, hatstand, dressing glasses, table and hanging lamps, a double barrelled gun by H. Holland, a single barrelled Rifle by George H. Daw, Pictures, flower vases, bath, dispense and cook-room furniture and utensils, &c.

Now on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, rich star cut glassware, best elecro-plated, and procelainware, a strong English built landau, a powerful Fleabitten Arab Horse, &c., at No. 140, Middle Colaba, nearly opposite the Post Office Chowkey.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 30th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his residence, No. 140, Middle Colaba, the valuable and handsome household furniture, Landau, horse, &c., the property of Mr. R. F. Young, leaving Bombay, the same comprises rich star cut glassware, handsome Davenports, superior porcelain, white and blue fill gilt and white and blue band dinner services, and transparent China white pink and gold dessert and breakfast services, best electroplated lily pattern spoons and forks, beaded border, hot water curry and vegetable dishes, enamelled ice pitcher, cruet pickle and egg frames, waiters, bread baskets, icepail, ivory handled dessert and fish knives and forks, tea and coffee service, sardine and icetongs, table chamber and piano candlesticks, Treacher's cutlery and handsomely carved and French polished blackwood furniture, such as set of well seasoned blackwood dining table in four pieces for ten persons, drawing-room, pier, camp, sofa, side, washhand and dressing tables, sofa couches, drawing-room, easy, low and Madras pattern arm and without arm chairs, sideboard, teapoys, whatnot, chiffoniers, toilettables, lady's writing table, green painted iron four-posts bedsteads, clothes presses, almira, chest of drawers dressing glasses, screens, flower vases, towel horses, bath, dispense and cook-room furniture and utensils, &c., &c.

AT 2 P.M.

A strong English-Landau with a powerful fleabitten Arab horse and harness.

Catalogues are ready and the above is on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelainwares, &c., at No 4, Clare Road, Byculla, behind Messrs. Hamilton and Co., undertakers.

On SATURDAY next, the 1st December, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at his residence at Clare Road, Byculla, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., the property of L. A. Walkins, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter, and the furniture is now on view.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 3rd Dec., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms :—

5 Bales Grey Shirtings.
5 cases dyed cambrics.
2 „ printed scarfs.
5 „ printed handkerchieves.

An invoice of polished marble slabs round 3 feet in diameter, oblong 4 feet long by 2 feet wide and small round for teapoys.

An invoice of mahogany dressing and cheval glasses of various sizes, some with marble stand.

By order of the Administrator General—a quantity of household furniture, &c of the late Mrs. Isabella Sarah Taylor consisting of blackwood round tables, chiffonier side board, ward robe, hatstand, book stands, cup board, teapoys, screen, dressing and writing tables, show cases of a couch, easy and arm chairs, pictures, oil painting, glass and porcelain ware, &c.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

A Mahogany square Piano by Collard and Collard, nearly new Rs.450, to be seen at Mr Howell's 44, Nesbit Lane, Byculla.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 29th November 1877.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

Lessee ....DAVE CARSON.

OPEN EVERY EVENING.

DAVE CARSON'S MINSTREL, VARIETY AND COMEDY COMPANY.

LAST NIGHTS! LAST NIGHTS!!

Of the above celebrated Company of VOCALISTS, INSTRUMENTALISTS, MIMICS AND COMEDIANS.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 29TH, 1877.

PROGRAMME.

PART FIRST.

MINSTRELSY.

Mrs. Carson will preside at the Pianoforte.

Introductory Overture .... Dave Carson's Minstrels.
Opening Chorus—" Operatic"........ Dave Carson's Choir.
Song—" Dear Old Land I'm leaving".. Mr. J. E. Arnold.
Comic—" Don't you hear the Shanghai Crowing.................... Mr. J. Rollings.
Ballad—" 'Tis but a little Faded Flower" .... Mr. J. B. Ferrell.
Comic—" I'll Strike you with a Feather" Dave Carson.
Song—" Hark ! the Drum" .... Mr. Geo. Norville.

PART FIRST WILL TERMINATE WITH Dave Carson's Original Vocal Illustration of Mofussil Travelling, previous to the Introduction of the Iron Horse, entitled,

THE DAK GHARRIE.

AN INTERVAL OF TEN MINUTES.

PART SECOND.

VARIETY!!

BALLAD—The Sea is England's Glory. Mr. J. E. ARNOLD.

LITTLE ETTA, THE PEOPLE'S FAVOURITE, AS "KITTY O'FLYNN," WITH SONG—"TEDDY'S RING," AND IRISH LILT.

VOCAL TRIO—" Mynheer Van Dunk." Messrs. FERRELL, NORVILLE, AND ARNOLD.

ESSENCE OF OLE VIRGINNY, MR. J. ROLLINGS.

DAVE CARSON WILL APPEAR AS A GOOD TEMPLAR IN A FIX.

" SORRENTINE"—Piccolino. MRS. DAVE CARSON.

To be followed by a Burlesque Operatic Sketch, entitled, SANDY OF THE MILL, By Messrs. J. ROLLINGS and J. B. FERRELL.

AN INTERVAL OF FIVE MINUTES.

PART THIRD.

FARCE!!!

The Evening's Entertainment will conclude with LUCINDA SNOW.

Jeff Gimsy........ } The Rivals ..... { Dave Carson.
Pompey Squash .. } { Mr. J. B Ferrell.
LUCINDA SNOW ... ... LITTLE ETTA.

Introducing the Southern Plantation Song and Dance, BUY MY LOVE A RING, BY THE WHOLE STRENGTH OF THE COMPANY.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle...............Rs. 4 | Stalls.............................Rs. 3
Gallery .... „ 2 | Pit .... „ 1

Children under 12 years of age—Half Price to Dress Circle only. CHILDREN IN ARMS—Rs. 50.

Seats may be secured at Messrs. S. ROSE & Co., 9, Rampart Row.

Doors open at 8 P.M. Trouble begins at 9.

Palkees and other conveyances may be ordered for 11-15.

NOTICE.

AS the MUNICIPAL SWEEPINGS SIDING at Boree Bunder will be DISCONTINUED from 1st proximo, no PRIVATE CUTCHRA CARTS will be permitted to be emptied there. All such should be sent to the Municipal Reclamation, Tardeo Flats.

Properly constructed carts for the carcasses of dead animals will be stationed at Boree Bunder Municipal Bullock Stables, from 1st proximo whence they will be removed daily to Cooria. Application should be made to the Inspector of 2 Ward at the above stables for any information respecting conveyance fees, &c.

T. S. WEIR,
Health Officer.

Bombay, Municipal Offices, November 28, 1877.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF BOMBAY.

AN ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF BOMBAY will be held in the Municipal Offices, at 4 p.m., on TUESDAY, the 4th December 1877, for the consideration of business left undisposed of at the Adjourned Special General Meeting held this day.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secretary, Town Council.

Municipal Offices, Bombay, November 27, 1877.

IN accordance with a request from certain RATEPAYERS that the SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION of BOMBAY for the consideration of the Draft By-Laws, already postponed from 16th instant to Friday, 7th December 1877, may be further adjourned, the Chairman of the Corporation has FURTHER POSTPONED the holding of such meeting till 3 p.m., on TUESDAY, 18th December next.

By Order of the Chairman,
H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secretary, Town Council.

Municipal Offices, Bombay, November 27, 1877.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

THE NEW COLABA COMPANY, LIMITED.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of STORES to the Company's Mill and Cotton Press at Victoria Bunder, Colaba, for the half year January to June 1878.

Lists of the Stores to be supplied may be obtained on application at the Company's Office, upon payment of a fee of Re. 1 per copy.

Tenders will be received up to FRIDAY, 14th December 1877

By Order of the Board,
J. HECTOR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned up to 2 p.m. on FRIDAY, the 30th instant, for FILLING IN and RAISING certain PLOTS OF GROUND at Government House, Malabar Point.

Particulars with Specification and Form of Tender may be obtained on application at the Office of the Undersigned.

Each Tender should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. (200) two hundred, to be forfeited in the event of refusal or delay on the part of the Contractor to sign the necessary agreement.

The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

MUNCHERJEE COWASJEE MURZBAN, A.I.C.E.,
Acting Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Bombay, November 26, 1877.

CONTRACT for the SUPPLY of PROVISIONS to H. M.'s House of Correction and Government Workhouse at Byculla, for one year, commencing 1st January and ending 31st December 1878.

The Undersigned is prepared to receive SEALED TENDERS for the supply of Rice, Bajree, Dhall, Wheat, Bread fine and brown, Beef, Mutton, Sugar, Vegetables of sorts, Ghee, Oil, Firewood, and many other articles, as required during the above period. Full particulars as to probable quantities required, and terms of contract can be ascertained on application at the Jail Office, and Tenders will be received up to Noon on SATURDAY, the 15th December 1877.

A deposit of Rs. 50 to accompany each Tender.

The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender ; nor will any reason be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

W. P. WALSHE, Captain,
Superintendent, House of Correction, and Governor,
Government Workhouse.

Jail Office, November 27, 1877

FANCY STATIONERY.

	Rs. a.
REPP SATIN NOTE PAPER, Pure cream, *large 8vo.*, per 5 quire Box	3 0
Ditto small 8vo., per 5 quire Box	2 12
Ditto, *oblong shape*, Blue, Cream, Fawn, or Grey; per 5 quire Box	2 12
SQUARE ENVELOPES to match above	2 8
" GROTESQUE" NOTE PAPER, with Fancy Designs bordering each sheet	2 0

Per Box containing Paper and Envelopes, Fawn or Grey color.

THACKER & CO.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL.

REQUISITES FOR TRAVELLERS BY LAND OR SEA.

OVERLAND TRUNKS. from Rs. 22-8 each.

PORTMANTEAUX. Of convenient shapes.

COURIER AND HAND BAGS. Tanned Canvas and Leather.

RUGS. Rug and Bed Straps.

AIR PILLOWS AND CUSHIONS. Of superior manufacture, from Rs. 7 to 15.

DECK AND CAMP CHAIRS. Folding—light and strong, from Rs. 7 to 15.

BATHS. Best Tin, strong, with and without covers, from Rs. 10 to 50. Indian Rubber ditto, quite flat, and when inflated serve as a comfortable Bath, 33 inches in diameter and 8 inches deep, Rs. 25.

LAMPS AND LANTERNS, of the most useful patterns made specially for India.

FIELD AND MARINE GLASSES. Achromatic in sling Cases, from Rs. 25 to 150.

TIFFIN BASKETS, Suitable for Indian use, empty or conveniently fitted from Rs. 11 to Rs. 50 each.

POCKET CANTEENS, from Rs. 30 to 50.

DRAM FLASKS. Various Patterns and sizes, Re. 1-8 to 15. DRINKING CUPS. Horn, Glass or Metal, As. 12 to Rs. 3-8.

Corkscrews, Tin Openers, Knives and Forks.

POCKET AND TRAVELLING FILTERS, from Rs. 3 to 30.

PRESERVED PROVISIONS. Soups, Fish, Meats, Pies, Sausages, Biscuits, &c., &c.

CLARETS, BRANDIES, HOCKS, CHAMPAGNES, Beers, Stouts, &c.

SODA AND OTHER AERATED WATERS. Pure and Sparkling.

INFANTS' PREPARED FOODS, Fresh importations.

CHOCOLATE, COCOA, TEA, COFFEE AND MILK, in a variety of forms.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS, Manillas, Trichinopoly & Pondicherry, of first qualities, specially selected.

BEST BRIAR PIPES, from Re. 1 to 5.

MEERSCHAUM PIPES, Of handsome shapes.

MEDICINE CHESTS, in solid Leather, Oak, or Mahogany fitted with Medicines according to special requirements, from Rs. 25 to 100.

EAU DE COLOGNE AND TOILET VINEGAR. Marine and Toilet Soaps, Soap Cases.

SPONGES, and Sponge Bags.

DRESSING BAGS AND CASES, from Rs. 13 to 300.

STATIONERY. Note Paper and Envelopes, specially suited for Overland or Inland Correspondence.

WRITING AND TOURIST CASES, in a variety of portable and useful shapes.

PURSES AND POCKET BOOKS, of the most convenient and secure forms.

PLAYING CARDS, and Portable Games.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPARKLING SAUMUR.

THE introduction of these CHAMPAGNES from the Vineyards of SAUMUR has, owing to the favorable opinion of the Medical Profession as to their excellent quality, led to an almost unprecedented demand.

Price Rs. 25 per dozen, or for Cash Rs. 24-4 per dozen.

SCHNAPPS.

SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS, ANTI-DYSPEPTIC CORDIAL.

The enormous sale of Henke's Aromatic Schnapps in the Colonies, and the excellence of the Spirit as a medicinal agent, has induced us to secure the Right for its exclusive Sale in India. The extraordinary medicinal and invigorating properties of this pure Tonic, have led to its extensive consumption throughout the civilized world.

CASH Rs. A. 17-8 CREDIT. Rs A. 18-0

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

2, Dean Lane, Bombay.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

MRS. LAKE

HAS the pleasure to inform the LADIES of Bombay, &c., that she has just received a large and choice Selection of

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY FROM THE BEST PARIS AND LONDON HOUSES.

Mrs. LAKE requests an early inspection of the above at her Show-Rooms, "UXBRIDGE HOUSE," NO. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT.

Bombay, 12th November, 1877.

PIANOS! PIANOS!

JUST RECEIVED, IN PERFECT CONDITION, A FEW SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.

As imported by Mr. NEUBERG for the last 13 years, with all the latest improvements.

PRICE Rs. 650, NETT CASH, inclusive of packing.

ALSO A FEW SCHIEDMAYER'S SYMPATHETIC PIANOS, PRICE Rs. 675, NETT CASH, inclusive of packing.

Both of solid Walnutwood and made expressly for India, by order of

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW, STREET, BOMBAY.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.'S FIRST CLASS WATCHES.

SPECIALLY manufactured for India and warranted to keep correct time in any temperature.

Gentlemen's Gold Hunting Keyless Lever Watches, with Compensation Balance, ¾ Plate and Jewelled in 10 holes, first quality, cannot be too highly recommended ....Rs. 350
Do. Gold Semi-Hunting Do. Do. ....„ 350
Do. „ Crystal-Faced Do. Do. ....„ 330
Do. „ Hunting. Do. 2nd Quality Do. ....„ 290
Gold Watches, not Keyless, from ....Rs. 150 to Rs. 250
Ladies' Gold ¾ Hunting Keyless Lever Watches in plain, Engine-turned and richly chased Cases ....Rs. 225 to Rs. 250
Do. Gold Crystal-Faced Keyless Lever Watches, with Compensation Balance............ „ 200
Do. Gold Watches, Cheaper Descriptions, not Keyless, Open-Faced, Hunting and ¾ Hunting..................Rs. 50 to Rs. 120

SPECIALTY.

1st Class ¾ Plate Silver Semi-Hunting, Hunting and Crystal-Faced Watches of best manufacture, Chronometer Balance..................Rs. 150, 145 and 140
Silver Hunting, ¾ Hunting and Crystal-Faced Keyless Watches, Screw Balance, from Rs. 100 to Rs. 120
Silver Hunting Keyless Lever Watches .... „ 65 to „ 70
Silver Double Crystal Keyless Lever Watches .... „ 55
Silver Hunting, ¾ Hunting, and Open-Faced Watches, not Keyless ....Rs. 40, 45 and 55

IMPORTANT TO SHIKAREES, TRAVELLERS AND PEOPLE IN THE DISTRICTS.

German Silver Open-Faced Keyless Lever Watches of superior make, strong and durable, and guaranteed to stand hard wear and tear and keep accurate time..................Rs. 30 each

Gold Keyless Hunting and Open-Faced Keyless Clock Watches, from ....Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,600
Gold Hunting ¾ and Minute Repeaters ....„ 800 to „ 2,000
Gold Perpetual and Ordinary Calendar Watches ....„ 400 to „ 1,300
Gold Chronographs and Chronometers ....„ 550 „ 800

C. MARCKS AND CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS,
JEWELLERS AND OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
Agents for Messrs. Thomas Russell and Son's Watches.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A SECOND GRAND BALLOON ASCENT WILL TAKE PLACE AT THE LALL BAGH GARDENS ON SATURDAY NEXT, DEC. 1, 1877.

Special arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Visitors and to prevent confusion.

GRAND FINAL ASCENT AT 3 P.M.

PRICE OF ADMISSION, EIGHT ANNAS.

A FEW CHAIRS AT TWO RUPEES.

Trespassers without paying will be taken into Custody.

Tickets to be had of SOUNDY & Co.

Refreshments of the best quality.

Special arrangements have been made with the G. I. P. Railway Company to run as many trains as may be required between 12-30 and 3 P.M. (Railway Time) from Boree Bunder to Chinchpoogly, and calling at the Musjid and Byculla Stations to pick up passengers.

WANTED, PERMANENT WAY INSPECTORS for the DHOND and MANMAD STATE RAILWAY. Apply by letter only to Executive Engineer in charge Plate Laying, Manmad.

JOHN F. WILKINS LAW,
Executive Engineer in charge P. Division.

NOTICE.

ANCHOR LINE S. S. ITALIA will sail on SATURDAY, the 1st proximo, positively.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

CRETONNES and CHINTZS,
A very choice selection just to hand.
CHINTZS,
Rs. 12-8 to Rs. 25 per piece of 28 yards.
CRETONNES,
from 8 Annas to Rs. 2 per yard.

Samples post free on application.

WATSON & COMPANY,
CHURCH GATE STREET AND RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW DRESS MATERIAL
just received in all the most fashionable shades and fabrics.
From 4 Annas to Rs. 2-8 per yard.

Samples free on application.

WATSON & COMPANY,
CHURCH GATE STREET AND RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

KID GLOVES.
From the best French Makers,
LIGHT TINTS,
MEDIUM TINTS,
WHITE
BLACK
Double Buttons.
Rs. 3 per pair.

WATSON & COMPANY,
CHURCH GATE STREET AND RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

FELT HATS
IN ALL THE NEWEST SHAPES.

Black stiff square crown ....Rs. 8 8
Black stiff round crown ....Rs. 9 8
Black soft square crown ....Rs. 8 8
Black soft round crown ....Rs. 9 8

DRAB FELT HATS..................Rs. 8 8

BROWN FELT HATS..................Rs. 8 8

FINE DRAB SHELLS... Rs. 8 8 & 13 8

10 *per cent. discount for Cash.*

WATSON & COMPANY,
CHURCH GATE STREET AND RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

MESSRS. ALDRIDGE, SALMON AND COMPANY

HAVE received fresh Consignments of the undermentioned first class WINES, &c.

From PAGE AND SANDEMAN,
Amontillado Sherry ....Rs. 25 per doz.
Cusénier's Fine Brandy.................. „ 24 „
From A. COLLIN (Châlons)
Carte Blanche Champagne .... „ 30
From G. PRELLER and Co. (Bordeaux)
St Julien Claret quarts.................. „ 9 „
Lormont Claret „ .... „ 12 „
Chateau Belair „ .... „ 16
Haut Barsac „ .... „ „
Chablis „ .... „ 16 „
From De LAAGE FILS & Co.
Cognac—L. Béchade .... „ 18 „

Pints of all these Wines can be had at Rs. 2 per case of two dozen extra.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

WANTED, for a HOTEL, an ENERGETIC MAN to attend STATIONS, &c. Good pay to a trustworthy man. Address F. R., *Bombay Gazette.*

DRAUGHTSMAN WANTED TEMPORARILY, accustomed to Tracing and Squaring Dimensions. Apply to DAVID GOSTLING, Esq., Architect, Byculla Bridge.

CHRISTMAS CARDS in great variety just arrived at the S. P. C. K. Depot, Mrs. MEDLEY'S, Meadow Street, Fort.

TASMANIA JAMS, assorted. Price reduced to Rs. 5-8 per doz. cash. Apply to W. J. ESSAI, Meadow and Forbes Streets, Fort.

TENTS.—FOR SALE, a DOUBLE-POLED TENT, 30 feet by 15, nearly new. Also a small BELL TENT. Price Rs. 200. May be seen by applying to A.B., *Bombay Gazette.*

FOR SALE, VICTORIA and PAIR of PONIES. Have been regularly driven by a Lady. The Turn-out Rs. 1,100. Apply to LIEUT. BEAUCLERK, R.E., Tents, Esplanade.

FRESH HAMS AND BACON JUST RECEIVED.
J. PEARSE, 22, Apollo Street, Fort.

WANTED.

WANTED, a STRONG and SOUND STEAM LAUNCH to tow 100 tons loaded vessels. Apply, stating terms to A. C., care of this paper.

Bombay, 28th November 1877.

TO LET.

TO LET, a Commodious UPPER-STORIED HOUSE in Military Square, Fort.

A Stable in Military Square Lane, Fort.

Apply

NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY,
Managing Trustee,
The Honorable Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Trust Settlement 1872.

NOTICES.

FRIENDS of the late COLONEL BAIGRIE, C. B., who desire to join in the MEMORIAL for which Subscriptions are being collected, are invited to send their Subscriptions to the Bank of Bombay, either in Bombay or at Poona, where accounts have been opened under the head of "THE COLONEL BAIGRIE MEMORIAL FUND."

MAHABLESHWUR DAWK RE-OPENED.

COMFORTABLE PHAETONS with RELAYS of GOOD HORSES from Poona to Mahableshwur can be had at Rs. 35.

PEROSHAW BURJORJEE,
Proprietor of Stage Carriages, Main Street.

Poona, October 11, 1877.

PHOTOGRAPHY IN HINDOSTAN,
OR,
REMINISCENCES OF A TRAVELLING PHOTOGRAPHER.
By JOHN BLEES.

TO BE HAD AT THE BOMBAY EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY'S PRESS, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

Price Rs. 4.

MESSRS. W. NICOL & Co.,
METAL MART & BYCULLA IRON WORKS,

AGENTS for Clayton and Shuttleworth's Portable Engines, J. and H. Gwynne's Centrifugal Pumps, Aveling and Porter's Steam Road Rollers, D. New and Co.'s Machine Tools, Val de Travers Asphalte Co., Silicate Paint Co., &c. Specialities from these Makers always available, also Fire Engines, Hand Pumps, Pipes, Engineers' and Contractor's Plant and Iron of all qualities.

Ornamental and general Castings, Forgings, Girders, Roofs, Cranes, Mortar and Soorkie Mills, and all classes of Ironwork executed with despatch under European superintendence at the BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

NOTICE.

IT is proposed to BUILD a LARGE HOUSE, SHOP, or OFFICE, on the site of Messrs. Thacker & Co.'s old shop, which has lately been destroyed by fire, and the stables, &c., in the rear of it, the whole comprising an area of about 1,000 square yards ; and if any Firm or Company will enter into an AGREEMENT with the Undersigned to RENT it for a LONG TERM, he is prepared to build it according to an APPROVED DESIGN.

Communications will be received up to the 31 Decem er 1877.

NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY,
Managing Trustee,
The Honorable Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Trust Settlement, 1872.

NOTICE.

ABRAMOVITZ & Co.

THE INTEREST of Mr. DOSSABHOY HORMUSJEE PATELL in the above Firm has CEASED from THIS DAY. The business will be carried on in future by Mr. JOSEPH ABRAMOVITZ alone.

November 22, 1877.

ALL Claims against our Firm to be presented within THREE DAYS from THIS DAY and receive PAYMENT.

ABRAMOVITZ & Co.

Bombay, November 26, 1877.

THE ANGLO INDIAN SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE OF TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF STORES FOR THE MILL.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of STORES for the Mill of the abovenamed Company are hereby invited, and will be received up to the 15th proximo, at the Office of the Company, No. 1, Hummum Street, Fort

Full particulars of the stores required, and of the conditions on which they will have to be supplied at the Mill on the DeLisle Road, Chinchpoogly, may be learnt on application to the Undersigned.

The Company does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Intending Tenderers will be supplied with printed forms of Schedules on payment of One Rupee per copy.

By Order of the Local Committee,
JAMES H. LATIMER,
Secretary in Bombay.

MELLIN'S FOOD FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

THE only genuine substitute for MOTHER'S MILK, and recommended by the highest medical authorities as the best of all foods for Infants and Invalids. Testimony has been received from all parts of India of its extraordinary value in Infant Nurture as well as in Adult cases of apparently hopeless inanition, requiring as it does absolutely no digestive effort for its assimilation.

The new machinery employed for its production enables the manufacturer to present it in a form which for convenience in use and for keeping properties surpasses any food hitherto manufactured.

Per Bottle Re. 1 and Re. 1-12.

AGENTS :
D. S KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

COLABA SIDINGS

NOTICE is hereby given, that on, and after, SATURDAY, the FIRST of DECEMBER next, until further notice, COTTON, brought by this Railway into Bombay, can, if desired by the senders, be conveyed direct to this Company's sidings at Colaba, and that Cotton, and other Goods, can also be booked to, or from, the sidings of the Sassoon Dock Company, at Colaba, and to, or from, the sidings of the New Colaba Company at Colaba.

2. On account of the longer distances over which such Cotton and other traffic, will be conveyed by Railway, an extra charge of one pie per maund will be made, in addition to the usual charges now made for Cotton, and other Goods, conveyed by this Railway to, or from Bombay.

3. The Railway Company do not undertake the delivery of Cotton, or of any other Goods, conveyed by this Railway, and consignees must make their own arrangements for taking delivery at the several sidings.

4. A wharfage charge of four annas per maund for each day or part of a day will be made upon all Cotton which is not removed from the Railway Company's sidings at Colaba within twenty-four hours after midnight of the day on which it is available for delivery.

5. Senders should state, on the consignment note, that Cotton intended for the Railway Company's sidings at Colaba is to be sent to those sidings, and also that Cotton or other Goods, intended for the sidings of the Sassoon Dock Company, and of the New Colaba Company, are to be sent to those sidings respectively. Cotton or other Goods not so definitely ordered to the respective Companies' sidings at Colaba will, as heretofore, be brought to Bombay.

6. Cotton, and other Goods, sent to, or from, the sidings of the Sassoon Dock Company at Colaba, and to, or from, the sidings of the New Colaba Company at Colaba, will be subject to all the Rules and Regulations, and will be liable to the payment, to those Companies respectively, of all the rates and charges which may, from time to time, be made by the Sassoon Dock Company, and by the New Colaba Company respectively.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, November 22, 1877.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

ON and after SATURDAY next, the FIRST of DECEMBER 1877, the following ALTERATIONS in the RUNNING of PASSENGER and MIXED TRAINS on this Railway will take effect, namely :—

First.—The Up North East Mail Train will leave Jabalpur at 6-40 a. m. instead of at 9-15, and will reach Bombay at 10-15 the following morning.

Second.—The Up Mixed Train from Jabalpur will leave there at 7-45 a. m. instead of at 5-15 and will reach Harda at 11-0 p.m. instead of at 8-35. It will leave Harda at 6-50 the next morning, and will reach Bhusawal at 6-10 p. m. as at present.

Third.—The Up Nagpur Train will leave at 7-30 a. m. and will reach Bhusawal at 8-15 p.m. instead of at 11-0 p.m. as at present. It will leave there at 6-25 the next morning, and will reach Bombay at 10-20 p. m. the same day.

Fourth.—The Up Kasara Local Train will leave there at 4-30 a. m. instead of at 4-50 ; it will leave Kalyan at 7-58, and will reach Bombay at 9-50 a. m.

Fifth.—The Down Mixed Train from Bhusawal will leave at 7-0 a. m. as at present, but will reach Harda at 6-55 instead of at 6-30 p. m. It will leave there at 5-0 the next morning as at present and will reach Jabalpur at 8-0 instead of at 7 40 p. m.

Sixth.—The Down South East Mail Train will leave Bombay at 2-30 p. m. as at present, but will reach Poona at 8 15 instead of at 8 30 p. m. It will leave Poona at 8-55 p. m., and will, as at present, reach Raichur at 1-10 p. m., the following day.

Seventh.—The present 6-50 a. m. Down Mixed Train will leave Bombay at 7-15 a. m., and will reach Poona at 5-0 p. m. the same day.

Eighth.—The Up Mixed Train now leaving Poona at 9-0 a.m. will leave there at 8-30 a.m., and will reach Bombay at 6-10 p.m. the same day.

Ninth.—The Up Passenger Train from Poona at present leaving at 1-30 p.m., will leave at 12-30 and will reach Bombay at 7-15 instead of at 8-20 p m.

Tenth.—The Down and the Up Mixed Trains on the Khamgaum, the Amraoti, and the Wardha Valley State Railways will be altered in order that they may run in connection with the Down and the Up Passenger Trains on the Nagpur Extension.

For other, and consequent, alterations, and for further particulars see the published Time Bill dated First of December 1877. Any additional information can be obtained at the Stations, or of the Undersigned.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, November 24, 1877.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 28TH Nov. 1877.

ALTHOUGH the public telegrams report nothing of an unusual character, private messages we hear speak of a very unsettled feeling at Home regarding political matters, and business here to-day has been materially affected thereby.

Consols are still quoted at 96⅜ but French Rentes have declined from 106½ to 106¼. Enfaced Rupee Paper remains unaltered: Fours at 81⅛; Fours-and a-half at 81⅞; Fives-and a-half at 89¼.

Coffee in London is reported firm at an advance of 1s. in Mid. Plantation Ceylon and 1s. 6d. per cwt. in G. O. Native. Cocoanut Oil is unaltered. Arrival quotations for Wheat are unchanged, and in Seeds the only alteration noted is an advance of 3d. per quarter in Calcutta Linseed, ex-warehouse.

Piece Goods in Manchester yesterday were steady at unchanged prices, but 40s Mule Twist was quoted ⅛d. per lb. lower, and the Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady with sales of 10,000 bales, spot quotations unchanged. The American receipts at the ports for the three days, as we read them, are the same as for last year, but futures in New York are 1/16 cent. lower, which seems to betoken either anticipations of larger receipts at the end of the week, or unfavourable views of the political situation in Europe. In any case there is evidently an unsettled feeling about, or the statistical position would have had more effect.

The New York telegrams of yesterday quote ready Mid. Uplands at 11¼ cents and February shipment at 11⅜ cents per lb. The Receipts at the ports to date show the following comparisons:—

	1877.	1876.	1875.
Four days' Receipts	90,000	101,000	87 000
Total since 1st Sept.	1,421,000	1,742,000	1,518,000

Although the public telegrams say nothing on the subject, we learn from private sources that the Council drawings on India are to be recommenced on 12th proximo, the amounts stated being 20 lacs per week for the three weeks in December. The announcement was generally expected, although not quite so early, and the effect has therefore been in some measure discounted, but scarcely to its fullest extent. Bar Silver Reuter now quotes at 54⅛d. per oz., but private advices say 54d., no buyers, which we think is more like the real state of the market. At 54d. per oz. for Silver, the rupee is equivalent to about 1s. 8 11 16d., but we have already gone under that level here, and when once the allotments come actually on the market, we may look for a further decline. Money here is abundant and the trade demand at a minimum, so that nothing but unexpected firmness in Silver could lend any strength to the market.

STERLING EXCHANGE, as was to be expected, underwent a complete collapse this morning and for a time it was almost impossible to ascertain reliable rates. In the course of the day, however, the market settled down to a decline of 8d. to 3-16d. on yesterday's closing figures, and even at that sellers seem indisposed to operate. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand ....1s. 8⅝d.		per Re.
Do. at 6 months' sight...1s. 9 1-16d.		„
Credits, „ 3 „ „ ...1s. 9d.		„
Documents, 3 „ „ ...1s. 9 1-16d.		„

On Calcutta rates are unaltered at 3-16 per cent. premium for demand and ½ per cent. discount for 60 days' sight.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet with more sellers than buyers. We call Fours, Rs. 93⅞ to Rs. 94; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 94½; Fives and a-half, Rs. 101⅞.

The SHARE MARKET is dull to a degree and few transactions of any kind have taken place to-day. Banks and Press Companies are unchanged throughout and in Land Companies the only movement to notice is an advance of Rs. 5 in Colabas. Spinning and Weaving shares are steady but without fluctuation, and with the exception of a decline of Rs. 5 in Flemings we have yesterday's prices unaltered.

COTTON to day has been somewhat irregular. Influenced by the sudden drop in Exchange and the downward tendency of freights some purchases of new Cotton have been made at yesterday's figures for future delivery, but the rumoured political difficulties at Home have exercised a deterrent effect on operators, and in some instances prices have receded Re. 1 per candy. New Good Omra for Dec. delivery has been sold at Rs. 203, and Good Fair at Rs. 198, and Good Hingunghaut at Rs. 215 per candy f. p.

SEEDS.—For *Linseed* there is a steady demand at Rs. 6-10½ per cwt., and a comparatively large business has also been done in *Rapeseed* at Rs. 7-12 to Rs. 7-13 per cwt., ready.

FREIGHTS by steamer are, if possible, duller than ever. For Liverpool 23s. 9d. may be called the current rate and for Venice December shipment cargo is not forthcoming even at 20s. per ton payable here. By sail there is no enquiry whatever.

PIECE GOODS have undergone no practical change. A moderate business is doing from the Bazaar in Grey Goods at previous rates and considerable clearances of Bleached Goods have been effected at slightly lower rates; but with first hands, transactions are small and quotations unchanged.

COALS to arrive are still firm, but on the bunder depressed owing to old cargoes being offered at low rates. A strike is said to have occurred in the West Hartley district which may further strengthen arrivals.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks	No. of Shares.	Nomi Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	125
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	6 do.	700
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 p. c.	697½
National Bank of India.	10,000	500	all	6 do.	166
Bank of Madras	60,000	250	all	10 do.	665

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New).	2,948	2,000	all	20 p.* 4 p. s.	790 xd
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited..........	7,500	150	all	..	90
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. s.	675
Port Canning Land Company. Limited..........	6,000	1,400	all	13 p.s.	222½xd.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co..	150	5,000	2,850	150 p.s.	1,100
Albert Co., Kurrachee..	200	2,000	1,100	125 do	900
Albert Ginning Co......	200	500	all	18 p.c.	650
Apollo Press Co........	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.s.	360
Bellary	175	1,000	all	60	650
Berar Company (New)..	155	500	all	45 p.s	465
Indian Press Co........	1,000	350	all	14 do	185
Broach Cotton Co.......	400	250	all	10 do	70
Carwar Co..........	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	600
Colaba Press Co........	500	1,880	all	170 do	475
Dhollera P. and G. Co..	500	300	all	15 do	230 xd
East India Press Co....	352	1,000	all	100 do	975
Fort Press Co..........	50	8,500	8,250	50 do	875
French Press Co........	300	500	all	40 do	300 xd
Imperial Press Co......	1,150	--	1,400	100 do	300
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co..........	125	400	350	40 do	330
Prince of W. Press......	120	--	1,500	250 do	450
Sassoon's Press Co......	600	500	all	25 do	330
Scinde Press Co........	400	850	750	6 do	450
Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld....	100	1,000	925	165 do	1,075 xd
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co.	150	850	all	12 p.c.	600 nl.
Volkart's United Press Co.	50	1,000	1,000	75 p.s.	560

*Per Share for the half-year

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	..	950*
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	1,250	all	50 p.s*	1,130 xd
Alfred Mills Co........	250	11,000	1,000	80 p.s.	1,300
Alliance Spinning......	500	2,500	all	100 p.s.	2,325
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	80,000	100	100	..	90
Bhownuggur M. and P. Company	300	2,000		40 p.s.	1,550
Bombay United..........	900	1,000	all	45 p.s*	1,050
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company..........	2,000	300	all	15 p.s*	255
Broach Mills	1,800	120	all	10 p.s.*	115
Colaba S. and W. Co. ..	900	1,000	all	40 p.*	905
Cooria S. and W. Co. ..	1,000	1,000	all	60 p s*	980
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..	650
Dhurumsey Spinning ..	3,000	3,000	all	35 p.*	910
Fleming S. and W. Co..	1,500	1,250	all	50 p.s*	1,365
Great Eastern..........	1,400	1,000	all	50 p.s*	1,190
Hindustan S. & W. Co..	875	1,000	all	40 p.s.	1,015
Hydrabad S. and W. Co.	700	1,000	1,000	..	860
Jewraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	45 p.s*	990
Khandeish Spinning	750	1,000	all	60 p.s*	1,200
K. Muconjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	45 p.s*	895
Madras Spinning	300	1,250	all	Nil	875
Madras U. Spinning	425	1,000	all	80 p s*	1,200
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	50	..	35
Mandvie S. and W. Co..	1,200	500	all	..	350
Manockjee Petit's......	2,500	1,000	all	60p.s*	1,290
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	60 p.s*	1,285
Mazagon S. and W. Co..	2,000	5,000	..	..	280
National S. and W. Co. of India..........	950	1,000	all	50 p.s*	950
Neriad S. and W. Co....	400	1,000	all	..	850
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld..........	600	2,000	all		775
Nursey S. and W. Co....	2,500	400	all	20 p.s*	355
Oriental	1,000	625	all	35 p.s*	735
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	75	1,135
Sassoon S. & W. Co.....	1,500	1,000	all		860
Soonderdas Spinning ..	650	1,000	all	75 p.s.	885
Do do. ½ Share..	500	1,000	250	125 p.s.	265
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all		900
Victoria Mills	529	1,000	all	40 Rs.	650 xd

*Per Share for the half-year

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218·3	5 p. c.	285
Do. New £20 shares....	..	£20	130·14·6	do.	26
Ditto	..	£20	65·7·2	do.	72
Ditto	..	£20	21·13·1	do.	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do.	1,160
Do. New Shares. ..	..	£18	196·5·15	do.	240

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 24th November, 1877. Open, 444 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	56,637	0	0
Merchandise	1,10,468	0	0
Other Receipts	5,000	0	0
Telegraph	473	0	0
Total Rs..........	1,72,578	0	0

Corresponding week in October 1876. Open 430½ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	47,222	0	0
Merchandise	87,596	0	0
Other Receipts	616	0	0
Telegraph	528	0	0
Total Rs......	1,35,962	0	0
Increase Rs.	36,616	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE, AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE s. s. BURGAS, 1,152 tons, Captain W. R. Curson, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

THE s. s. MEDINA 523 tons, Captain E. C. Russell, sailed yesterday for Kattywar Coast, with a general cargo, and one hundred deck passengers.

THE ship GLACIER, 887 tons, Captain J. C. Barrett, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius (Oct. 26th), with a cargo of 16,326 bags sugar and fourteen deck passengers.

THE s. s. PEHLWAN, 51 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Goa, with a general cargo and one hundred and twenty-five deck passengers. She also sailed yesterday for same ports with twenty deck passengers.

THE s. s. JAMES GRAY, 1,058 tons, Captain E White, arrived in harbour on the 27th instant from Tyne (October 22nd), via Malta, Port Said and the Suez Canal with a cargo of railway materials. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

DEPARTURE OF THE DALHOUSIE.

THE Indian Government s. s. Dalhousie, 1,066 tons, Captain E. Elton, sailed yesterday for Aden with the following passengers:—Lieut.-Col. Bolton, Staff Corps; Col Little, 25th Regiment N I; Capt Withers, 25th Regiment N I; Surgeon Dutt, I M D; and two hundred rank and file and followers of the 25th Regiment N I.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
27	James Gray(s)..........	White	Tyne Oct 22.
28	Glacier	Barrett	Mauritius, Oct 26.
	Pehlwan (s)..........	Nacoda..........	Goa, Nov 25.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
28	I. G. S. Dalhousie..	Elton	Aden.
	City of Poonah (s)...	Ruckburet	Jeddah.
	Abercorne	Lewis..........	Calao.
	Homewood	Purdy	Calao.
	Burgas (s)	Curson	Calcutta.
	Medina (s)	Russell	K. Coast.
	Pehlwan (s)	Nacoda	C. and Carwar.
	Amezade	Nacoda..........	Mozambique.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Lombard, to Dunkirk.
Steamer Nizam, to Southampton.
Steamer Atkinson, to Marseilles and Genoa.
Steamer Oorun, to Coast and Cutch.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.			
23	Chyebassa (s)	Cosens	Bombay.
	Estepona (s)..........	Hubbuck	Bombay, Oct 23.
	Idomene	Kelly	Liverpool, July 26.
24	Java (s)	Weber	Singapore, Nov 17.
	Peer of the Realm(s)	Nicholson......	Colombo, Nov 8.
	Earl King (s)	Ferguson	Negapatam, Nov 17.
	British Ambassador.	Davis	London, Aug 1.
	Allahabad	Westcott	London, July 21.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 23—Steamer Tenasserim. Ships Czarewitch and San Joaquim.
Nov. 24—Steamers Chanda, Mira, Sea Gull, Pembroke, and Palm. Ships Winged Hunter. Brig Gomanathrohoman.

PASSENGERS.

Per Chyebassa—Messrs Williamson, Clarke, Taylor, O'Connor, Peaman.
Per Estepona—Mr Pope, Mrs Hubbuck and children.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By British Ambassador—Howrah from London to Calcutta in Lat 6-28 N, Long 91-36 E; Orphens from Cape Town to Calcutta in Lat 16-10 N, Long 90-44 E.

DAILY IMPORTS.—NOVEMBER 28.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Branksom Hall s—50 boxes tinned plates, R Mahadew and Co.
Ceila s—100 drums linseed oil, Ebrahim Abdool Currim.
Vortigern s—10 bales printing papers, Byramjee Shapoorjee; 30 casks porter, Dhunjeebhoy Cawasjee.
Zancla s—100 boxes tinned plates, Abdoolally Sumsoodin.

FROM LONDON.

Romeo—45 casks lamp block, Nuzerally Sumsoodin.
Mallow ale s—34 casks whiting, Cassum Hummeer; 6 packages gunpowder, Sir Charles Forbes and Co; 1,015 plates soft spelter, Bell Brandenburg and Co.
City of Poonah s—30 cases champagne, Ewart, Latham and Co.
Mirzapore s—26 cases writing papers, Byramjee Shapoorjee.
Oimara—110 cases writing papers, Volkart Brothers; 5 casks glassware, E Frankenberg and Co.
Agra s—75 bales printing papers, Volkart Brothers; 13 bales printing papers, the Times of India.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Mirzapore s—5 cases saffron, L Narayen and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Persia s—10 cases brandy, C Bonnevialle and Co.
Precurseur s—10 cases brandy, Geo Goha, oo.
Australia s—310 cases brandy, Edulj̈ee Bezonjee.

FROM CLYDE.

Italia s—25 cases gingerwine, 25 cases rum, and 30 cases whiskey, Dhunjeebhoy Cawasjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 28.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Nellie Martin s—2,426½ cwts wheat, Stearns, Hobart and Co; 111 bales cotton, Jairam Dayal; 35 bales cotton and 28 bales rags, Bhimjey Nathoo; 112 bales wool, Hurjewan Vussonjee; 28 bales wool, Premjee Mohanjee; 100 cwts coir yarn, Nanjee Khuttow; 84 cwts coir yarn, Nanjee Govindjee.
Childwall Hall s—100 cwts coir yarn, Pitamber Becher; 155½ cwts coir yarn, Veerchund Hemraz; 1,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co; 3,200 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.
Italia s—2,001 cwts linseed, W and A Graham and Co; 75 bales wool, Khimjee Luckmidass and Co; 795 cwts wet dates, Jairam Sewjee.

FOR LONDON.

Australia s—4 bundles skins and 4 bales hides, Nenseybhoy Gangjee; 19 bundles hides and skins, Abdoolrehmon Esmail; 1 box silver coins, value of Rs 650, F Grindlay, Groom and Co.
Nizam s—8 bales hide, and skins, Nenseybhoy Gangjee; 5 bales carpets, Fazul Mahomed Lama; 16 bundles E teeth, Abdoorremon Ahmed; 5 bales carpets, Dawoodbhoy Husson; 115 cwts B horns, and 6 cwts D horns, Hassum Noormahamed; 6 cases fishmaws, Metjee Bhimjee; 27 bales hides and 32 cases fishmaws, Allarakhiabhoy Saeen.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Milton s—200 cwts B horns, A Blascheck and Co.
Lombard s—32,900¾ cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Airy s—580 cwts wheat, Ralli, Brothers.

FOR AUSTRIA.

Austria s—14 cases citronilla oil, W Nicol and Co; 25 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.
Australia s—150 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Austria s—50 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Italia s—100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.
Australia s—100 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Nizam s—200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 12½ bales cotton, Jules, Siegfried and Co.

HIGH COURT.—NOVEMBER 29.

(Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

LONG CAUSES.

528-77—M H Khan—Dayabhoy Jugjevundass vs L A Wallace and others—Muljee and B.
393-77—Khunderao P—Nanjee Dewjee vs Nathoo Dewjee—Rimington, Hore and Langley and Shapurjee and T.
280-77—Mr Macfarlane and G—Saik Mahomed A Latiff vs Inderjee Mohonsey—Crawford and B.
352-77—Jefferson and P—Poona Khima vs Dewjee Ramjee—Macfarlane and G.
575-77—In person—Sindi Kurrimani Goolam Ali vs Memon Abdoolla Allarakia—Mr Turner.

(Before the Honourable MR JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

LONG CAUSE.

347-77—Hearn, C and L—Goolbai vs Manockjee Limjee Manockjee—Ardeseer and H—Partheard.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE GREEN.)

For Investigation under Sec 305 of Act VIII of 1859.

In person—Pragjee Dayall vs Luckmidass Khimjee—Shapoorjee and T.

On Judge's Summons.

212-76—Rimington, H and L—Trecumdass Shreeram and others vs Madhowjee Visram—Jefferson and Pand Mr Bicknell.

LONG CAUSES.

273-77—Hearn, C and L—Nusserwanjee Merwanjee P and others vs The New D P S and Weaving Co—Fletcher and S.
236-76—Shamrao P—Anundrao Bhaskerjee and another vs Ramchundra Wassoodewjee and others.
6-75—Prescot and W—Thacker Mathooradass P vs Bai Shamcorebai and others—Crawford and Boevey.
524-77—Mr Judge—Ysith and another vs Cassum Sham and others—Mr Chalk—In person.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 27.

Clarke, Col, Bombay R A, on duty, from Madras.
Ducat, Capt, Bombay 109th Regt, from leave, from Matheran.

NOVEMBER 28.

Blakeney, Lieut Col, Bombay 22nd Regt N I, on medl cert, from Ahmedabad.
Garnett, Lieut, Madras 33rd Regt, to appear before a Medl Board from Pachmari.
Hughes, Capt, Bombay Staff Corps, on leave, from Ahmedabad.
Beatty, Surg Major, Bengal A M D, to appear before a Medl Board, from Sitapore.
Woods, Vet Surg, Bengal 9th Lancers, to appear before a Medl Board.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 28.

Rose, Surg Major, Bengal A M D, on duty, to Allahabad.
Little, Col, Bombay 25th Regt N I, on duty, to Aden.
Withers, Capt, Bombay 25th Regt N I, on duty, to Aden
Clarke, Col, Bombay R A, on duty, to Calcutta.
Wace, Capt, Bombay R A, on leave, to Rajkot.
Dutt, Surg, Bombay I M D, on duty, to Aden.
Ducat, Capt, Bombay 109th Regt, to join, to Indore.
Bolton, Lieut Col, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, to Aden.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
Adjutant General's Office, Head-Quarters,
Poona, 28th November 1877.

Captain H J Stock, Staff Corps, is attached to the 16th Regt N I. as a temporary Measure.

The following order is confirmed:—

10th Regt N I—Regimental Order, dated 20th Nov 1877, directing Lieut McCudden to resume his duties as Quarter-Master, continuing to officiate as Adjutant in addition, vice Lieut Bristow deceased.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:—

Army Medical Department—Surgeon C F Richards, in extension, to remain in England, from 14th October 1877 to date of embarkation for Bombay on medical certificate.

CALENDAR FOR NOV.—DEC. 1877.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon.......................... 5th, 2h. 55·0m. A.M.
First Quarter.......................13th, 2h. 25·5m. A.M.
Full Moon ....20th, 4h. 42·6m. P.M.
Last Quarter.......................27th, 11h. 10·9m. A.M.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Nov.					
Th. 29	English Mail expected.	6 17	5 20	5 48 m 6 45 a	0 26 a ...
Fr. 30	......	6 18	5 20	6 51 m 8 2 a	0 41 m 1 30 a
Dec. Sat. 1	......	6 19	5 20	7 51 m 9 5 a	1 57 m 2 24 a
Sun. 2	1st Sunday in Advent..	6 19	5 20	8 41 m 9 59 a	2 59 m 3 11 a
Mon. 3	....	6 20	5 20	9 31 m 10 46 a	3 55 m 3 57 a
Tues. 4	.....	6 21	5 20	10 17 m 11 30 a	4 43 m 4 41 a
Wed. 5	......	6 21	5 20	10 59 m	5 27 m 5 21 a

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA

Begs to announce that she is prepared to receive pupils for the Pianoforte, Organ and Harmony. Communications may be addressed care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

MR. ALFRED PLUMPTON

Begs to announce that he is prepared to receive pupils for Singing, Piano, Harmonium, Violin and Harmony. Communications may be addressed care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

J. J. L. & B. DAVIS,
SURGEON DENTISTS,
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PAINFUL and aching Teeth medically treated and filled, thereby avoiding extraction and rendering them perfectly sound and useful for mastication.
N.B.—Charges strictly moderate.

THE NEW WARRANT OF PRECEDENCE,
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"URBS PRIMA IN INDIS."
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COMEDY COMPANY
EVERY EVENING.
See first page for Programme.

NOTICE.
BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES BAND.

WANTED, BANDSMEN, from the 1st January 1878. Apply by letter to the President of Band Committee, forwarding references as to character and qualifications. Only men of good character need apply.
T. DUNNE,
Lieutenant and Adjutant B. V. R.
Bombay, 26th November 1877.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY,
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Above Messrs. Badham and Co., opposite the Floral Fountain NITROUS OXIDE GAS ADMINISTERED for PAINLESS EXTRACTION OF TEETH.

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Size 20½ by 13¾ inch.
PRICE—MOUNTED ON CLOTH, RUPEE 1-6, WITH ROLLERS, Rs. 1-8.

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„ „ with Rollers.10 „

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RS. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

BAILEY—November 22nd, at Deesa, the wife of B. C. Bailey, Superintendent, Government Telegraph Department, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BECHER—November 20th, at Mount Aboo, the wife of A. R. Becher, of a daughter.
FRENCH—November 20th, at Bellary, the wife of Mr. John French, Telegraph Master, of a son.
SHORTT—November 21st, at Ootacamund, the wife of Robert D. Shortt, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

STONE-HONE—November 24th, at St. George's Cathedral, by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Madras, assisted by the Rev. D. Fenn, the Rev. James Stone, C. M. S., to Alice Cameron, youngest daughter of the Ven. Archdeacon Hone, Rector of Halesowen, and Archdeacon of Worcester.

DEATHS.

LAFRENAIS—November 22nd, at Vepery, Joseph Everett, the infant son of Mr. J. E. Lafrenais, B. C. S.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1877.

SULEIMAN PASHA's attempt—by the way, Reuter has not yet contradicted the announcement, which was evidently unfounded, that Suleiman had been removed from the command of the Shumla army—to create a diversion in favour of the garrison of Plevna and the army of Sofia by threatening to attack the Russian line of communications near the Danube is made too late to be of much service. If carried out vigorously a month ago, it might have been of some use, though Suleiman's army may be presumed to have been even then too weak to venture far from Rustchuk, or to essay the hazardous operation of marching up the right bank of the Danube on Sistova with its left flank exposed to a crushing attack from the troops of the Czarevitch's army stationed at Biela. Now, the Russians are so strongly posted on this line that even at Metchka, which is only ten miles above Rustchuk, and where the Turks could not hope to do more than create a temporary feeling of alarm among the enemy for the safety of their communications, Suleiman has run the risk of being caught between the Danube and the Russians, and compelled to beat a hasty retreat to Rustchuk, on pain of having his army destroyed; and this fate, if we may put faith in a Russian official despatch, has already overtaken him.

WE find that we were misinformed as to the mode of communication Lord Salisbury adopted in giving Sir Salar Jung permission to make a fresh application to the Government of India for the restoration to the Nizam's Government of the province of Berar. No letter was written; but, before calling on Sir Salar Jung in London, Lord Salisbury sent a subordinate official from the India Office to tell the Nizam's Minister that he could not personally discuss the Berar question with him at the coming interview, but that, if Sir Salar, on his return to India, liked to re-open the matter without referring in any way to previous correspondence, he was at liberty to do so. It is obvious that a communication thus formally made had all the force of a written permission, and that Sir Salar Jung was perfectly justified in acting upon it, provided only that he did not infringe, either in the letter or in the spirit, the condition specified by the Secretary of State. It would be interesting to know what were the precise words of the official communication made to Sir Salar Jung; but we may reasonably suppose that Lord Salisbury's real intention, in sending the Minister this kindly message, was to hint to him that he would consult his own interests and those of his Sovereign, the Nizam, more effectually by carrying on any controversy he might have with the Government of India in an amicable manner, than by writing studiously offensive and insulting letters. The Secretary of State may at the same time have meant to convey the admission that a respectful application from the Nizam's Government to be allowed to pay off what is styled the mortgage on Berar would deserve a fair hearing and a full reply, showing what are the reasons which make it impossible for the Paramount Power in India to surrender an inch of the coveted territory. Such advice was much needed. Sir Salar Jung went to England elated by his triumph over Mr. Saunders, and by the cordial and almost affectionate greeting he had received from H. R. H. the Prince of Wales and the Prince's companions in Bombay; and, as the most flattering attentions were paid him in England, there was reason to fear that he might be misled into thinking more lightly than ever of the Government of India, and fancying that he could with impunity resume the Berar controversy where he had left off the year before, and address the Viceroy in Council in letters of most objectionable style and tone. We think that the Indian Government made a mistake in standing upon its dignity and refusing to give Sir Salar Jung any other reply to letters written before the end of the year 1875 than that he must hold his tongue,—because they thus put themselves in a position from which a clever adversary could be sure of ultimately dislodging them,—but there can be no question that those letters were most unbecoming in language and matter, and that Sir Salar Jung made a most serious miscalculation in imagining he could browbeat the Government of India into giving him back Berar by distorting the history of India for the last 80 years in order to show that successive Governors General had been guilty of unscrupulous, disloyal, and dishonest conduct towards those Nizams of Hyderabad who owe their very existence as a dynasty and their original claim to the possession of the territory of Berar to the protecting alliance of the British Government. Lord Salisbury may therefore have thought that he was doing a friendly act in warning Sir Salar Jung not to re-open his correspondence in the old offensive strain.

We have endeavoured to assign a reasonable motive for the Secretary of State's conduct in making this extraordinary communication to Sir Salar Jung; but, after making every allowance for his anxiety to remove a fruitful source of irritation, we are at a loss to understand by what process of reasoning he can have considered himself justified in interfering in the matter, without having first consulted the Government of India. Be it observed that at the end of the year 1875 the Secretary of State, to whom Sir Salar Jung sent several of the applications rejected by the Government of India, had replied at some length to them, strongly condemning their tone, rebuking Sir Salar Jung for expressions reflecting on the British Government which came with a specially bad grace from him, and conveying to the Minister the final determination of Her Majesty's Government, after the fullest consideration, not to re-open the questions connected with the assignment of Berar. Yet the very next year the same Secretary of State, urged on by one knows not what secret and sinister influence in England, directly and voluntarily authorizes Sir Salar Jung to re-open these questions from the beginning. It is impossible not to suspect Lord Salisbury of having weakly yielded in this instance to pressure put upon him by the Prince of Wales and the Prince's friends. We know that among the knot of capitalists and speculators who floated a loan for Sir Salar Jung in London, without the knowledge and against the wish of the Government of India, was a gentleman who has been most intimately associated in business matters with the Duke of Sutherland, and who would naturally do his best to give the Duke a favourable impression of the character of a Minister who would like to be allowed to borrow eight crores of rupees on the security of revenues in India which English adventurers might farm to great advantage. We do not say that this is the course which events actually took; but the fact must not be overlooked that there are a number of influential people in England who have a strong and direct pecuniary interest in supporting Sir Salar Jung against the Government of India, and that one of the favourite agencies such men use to gain their ends is the secret application of social influence to the control of political affairs. Lord Salisbury, therefore, by acting independently of the Government of India, instead of scrupulously upholding the authority of that Government, simply played into the hands of men who care little or nothing for the interests of either the Nizam or the British Empire, but who are anxious to emancipate Indian Princes from the tutelage which keeps them from running into debt in London after the splendid fashion of the Sultan and the Khedive.

Not only did Lord Salisbury not consult the Government of India before authorizing Sir Salar Jung to re-open the Berar controversy; but he appears not even to have told the Viceroy afterwards what he had done. We do not make this statement positively on the strength of information in our possession; but it is, we think, a fair inference from the fact that the Government of India at first refused to receive Sir Salar Jung's letter, presented to the Resident at Hyderabad just before Sir Richard Meade set out for Delhi, but afterwards, when Sir Salar stated that he had written the letter by permission of Lord Salisbury, accepted it and has it still under consideration. The letter could not, therefore, have been rejected because there was anything objectionable in the wording of it, or in the nature of the arguments used; and Sir Salar must, we may conclude, have fulfilled the condition Lord Salisbury had imposed by formally withdrawing and cancelling the former series of letters, or his latest communication would have been rejected altogether. The act that roused the wrath of the Government of India was Sir Salar Jung's presumption in making a new application for Berar without their authority, and in defiance apparently of both the Government of India and the Secretary of State. It was this act which was stigmatized as savouring of disloyalty; but we now know that, although Sir Salar Jung would have shown a better disposition had he refrained from sending in his application till the Imperial Assemblage was over, he had full warrant for what he did in the sanction of the Secretary of State. Much of the subsequent irritation which has widened the breach between the Government of India and the Nizam's Government would undoubtedly have been avoided, if Lord Salisbury and the Viceroy had worked in concert in this matter instead of playing at cross purposes. The blame of the entanglement must be laid to the door of Lord Salisbury, though we are of opinion that the Government of India has not improved its position by insisting on the dismissal of Mr. Oliphant. It is now probable, however, that Mr. Oliphant's friends will bring his case before Parliament, so that we may hope in the course of the next three months to have papers published which will elucidate the whole history of the Government of India's dealings with Sir Salar Jung during the last ten years. We sincerely hope the result of the discussion will be to make great personages at home understand that it is treason to the State for them to enter into secret relations with Native Princes who have disputes of the gravest political character with the Government of India, but we fear that this is too much to expect from a Parliament in which statesmen have frequently of late years rivalled one another in subserviency to the Court, and have forgotten apparently that the highest and holiest duty of all Englishmen, above even that of being loyal to individual members of the Royal family, is to be loyal to the country and the Empire.

REVIEW.

The "Hedayet Namah." A treatise on the Veterinary Art, by Farrier Major Bunnay Khan, of the Poona Horse.

IF there is one feature more characteristic than another of the daily routine of a native regiment, it is the listless apathy of the large majority of the rank and file composing it, which seems to hang as a burden round the neck of each individual, effectually preventing him from making any efforts beyond those actually necessary for the performance of the duty for which he is, strictly speaking, paid. There are many who think that the peculiarities of the existing organisation are calculated to develop rather than repress this defect in the native character; but, be this as it may, it is none the less pleasing to notice those exceptional instances where natives of comparatively humble rank strive to break through the trammels which bind them, and force themselves into the notice of their superiors. Farrier Major Bunnay Khan, of the Poona Horse, appears to us to be a case in point; and as his efforts have been carried to a successful issue, in the shape of the publication of a book which cannot fail to be of the greatest practical use to all members of the service to which he belongs, we are glad to find that Government will take a sufficient number of copies to pay the cost of the printing. The following Preface, written by Colonel La Touche, shows the kindly interest taken in the Farrier Major's book by the officers of this regiment:—

Farrier Major Bunnay Khan, of the Poona Horse, the author of this treatise, entered the service in 1868. Ignorant and uneducated, he commenced his career in learning to shoe, and picking up information in the Regimental Sick Horse Stables, on the subject of medicines, dispensing, &c. After he had been one year in the Regiment, and showing an aptitude for the Veterinary art, in the rudiments of which he had been carefully and thoroughly well grounded by Captain Hogg, late Adjutant of the Regiment, he attended several courses of Lectures at the Army Veterinary School at Poona, under Mr. Lamb, the Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon. From the notes then made, and the instruction there imparted, he has been enabled to offer to the public this publication.

C. D. LA TOUCHE, Lieut.-Colonel,
Commandant Poona Horse.
Camp Sirur, 3rd August 1877.

The "Hedayet Namah" is an elementary treatise on the veterinary art, written with the view of assisting the studies of native farriers; and we see no reason why it should not be equally useful to those amongst our own countrymen who know enough of the vernacular to read and understand a book printed in simple character and written in an easy style. It may be said to bear about the same resemblance to learned books on the veterinary art as the A. B. C. Railway Guide does to Bradshaw, so that those who might become confused, not to say appalled, by an attempt to study the latter, may with confidence dive into the more simple matter contained in the former. The Veterinary Department of the native cavalry is nowadays, so far as the Government is concerned, so much left to take care of itself, that its efficiency may be said to depend entirely on the results of the voluntary efforts made in individual regiments. Where there is a European officer fond of horses, and who is willing to bestow the time and labour necessary to qualify him to become proficient in their treatment, he takes the place of the veterinary surgeon. Where there is no such officer, or where his energy is crushed by the jealousy of the commanding officer, the Farrier Major becomes responsible for the veterinary efficiency of the regiment; and where the latter is incompetent, as is unfortunately too often the case, veterinary arrangements are left very much to take care of themselves, and the result is not conducive to perfect efficiency. It must be confessed, that, so far as the natives are concerned, they have much to discourage them in any efforts they may wish to make to become skilful in the practice of the veterinary art. The farriers' department, which to ordinary non official outsiders appears of such supreme importance in the mounted branch of the service, would, so far as the native cavalry are concerned, appear to be of little moment in the Government view of the case. The men are only paid as private soldiers at the rate of ten rupees a month. Nor even are they allowed the indulgence of extra pension on retirement, which was conceded to the farriers of the old regular cavalry, with whom a knowledge of shoeing was all that was absolutely necessary, inasmuch as a veterinary surgeon formed a part of the establishment. The only extra pay now allowed to farriers is the allowance they receive regimentally as a remuneration for the labour of shoeing, and the funds necessary for the disbursement of this are, strange to say, collected together by deductions from the sowars, instead of forming a portion of the recognised establishment of the regiment. Then, again, in the matter of the books at their disposal for acquiring any knowledge of the treatment of disease, the only guide they have is the old practice of the native farriers handed down from generation to generation, which is rather out of date in the 19th century. The dead crow tied to a horse's tail as a cure for colic, the infernal torture of mulling for vicious horses, the application of the hot iron to the inside of the thigh as a cure for bog spavin, and the extraordinary and incongruous mixture of mussalahs for various other diseases, can hardly be considered a desirable study for the treatment of disease on scientific and humane principles; and it has long been a matter of urgent necessity that some one should publish a work in the vernacular, treating of the subject in a more rational manner. Such is the book now presented to the public by Farrier Major Bunnay Khan, who has introduced into his work a notice of all the most ordinary diseases, giving the prominent symptoms, and a simple sketch of treatment as practised by European veterinary surgeons.

We have not space in these columns to go into the details of the various chapters; and it is in this place sufficient to say that the book may be looked upon as a safe guide for those who venture to trust to it, inasmuch as the author in compiling his treatise has been guided entirely by notes taken by him during a course of lectures delivered at the Veterinary School by Mr. Lamb, the present Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon of this Presidency, than whom no more able man could possibly be found for the post. Those who have attended his lectures can testify to the skill with which he accommodates himself to his audience, and without any ostentatious display of learning he so imparts his instruction to his pupils, that even those to whom matters appertaining to horse flesh are, as a rule, a sealed mystery, cannot go away without getting a clear insight into the principles of stable management and the treatment of the ordinary diseases to which the equine race is subject. It is fortunate, moreover, that the present head of the Veterinary Department adds to his other qualifications a knowledge of the vernacular, and that the native classes are now spared those painful exhibitions which would not butarise in the days when the capability of speaking their language was unhappily not considered a qualification for the post of instructor. We have said that Government does nothing for the Veterinary Department in Sillidar Regiments, but we should say that it does allow the farriers to attend the school, its exceptiona liberality in this respect costing the State nothing, either in travelling allowances to the men, or for the school establishments, as the latter is entirely self-supporting, and even the Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon gets no extra pay for holding charge of it. The utility of the school is very great, both to the public of Poona who can get their sick horses treated there at mere nominal charges, and to the public of India generally, as men come to attend it from all parts of this Presidency and from the Hyderabad Contingent, which this year has sent a large detachment of sowars under a European officer.

We cannot do better than close our remarks by a brief notice of the history of our newly fledged author. Nine years ago he presented himself as a candidate for enlistment in the Poona Horse without friends or money, and ignorant of the letters of his alphabet. His apparent earnestness and energy were, however, noticed, and he received permission to attend the sick horse stables. He taught himself to read and write and to shoe, was in consequence enlisted, and subsequently sent to complete the education, the foundation of which he had received regimentally, at the Army Veterinary School. In the course of eight years he rose to the top of the tree, and is now a most accomplished native farrier. We hope there are many others in the ranks like Farrier Major Bunnay Khan, and that the field for the development of their industry is as open in all regiments as it is in the Poona Horse under the command of Colonel LaTouche.

THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT AND THE GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue of the 24th instant, I pointed out that there would be no advantage to Government in purchasing the East Indian Railway at the termination of the first 25 years of the lease on the annuity principle as compared with the other mode laid down in clause No. 22 of the agreement, which runs thus:—

"22. That at any time within six calendar months after the expiration of the first 25 years of the said term of 99 years, or at any time within six calendar months after the expiration of the first 50 years of the same term, it shall be lawful for the Secretary of State to give notice to the said railway company, in London and at Calcutta, of his intention to purchase the said railway and works, together with the telegraphs (if any), and the engines, carriages, stock, plant, and machinery belonging to the said railway works, but subject to such debts and liabilities, if any, as may have been incurred to the Government of India, exclusive of any arrears of the interest on the capital of the said railway company paid by the Secretary of State, and under the conditions of this agreement, which shall not have been repaid, or to any person or persons with the sanction of the Secretary of State, and to interest on such of the said debts as carry interest from the day on which he shall take possession of the said railway, but not from any earlier time, and thereupon, at the half-yearly day next but one following such notice, the land already provided or to be provided as aforesaid, with the railway thereon, and all buildings, works, fixed machinery, telegraphs, and conveniences whatsoever, shall revert to and become the property of the Secretary of State, as the owner thereof by purchase, on account of the Government of India; and in case any lands in Great Britain shall then be held by the said railway company for the purpose of their business, the same shall be sold, and the clear moneys to be produced by such sale shall be paid to the Secretary of State; and the said railway company shall, at the same time, deliver to the Secretary of State the engines, carriages, stock, plant and machinery belonging to the said railway and works, and all plans, surveys, sections, books, printings, drawings, writings, and documents whatsoever, in any wise connected with the undertaking and affairs of the said railway company; and the Secretary of State shall be bound to pay in London, on the said half yearly day for the purchase of all the same premises, the full amount of all the value of all the shares or capital stock in the said railway company issued or created for the purposes of the said indenture of the 17th day of August, 1849, of this contract, calculated according to the mean market value in London of such shares or stock respectively, during the three years immediately preceding the expiration of the said period of 25 years, or the said period of 50 years, as the case may be, and shall also be bound to indemnify the said railway company against all such debts and liabilities, if any, as they may have incurred to, or with the sanction of the East India Company, and as shall be then subsisting; and thereupon the covenants in the said indenture and hereinbefore contained for payment of interest shall cease."

The sinking fund required to extinguish the principal cost, namely £34,000,000 in 74 years (taking compound interest into account) would amount to perhaps more than one million sterling per annum during that period. If Lord Salisbury had this surplus to deal with—is he likely to forget his promise to the Manchester manufacturers to reduce the import duties on cotton goods at the first favourable opportunity? Or will the people of India cease to agitate for some reduction in the salt tax? Either would doubtless be preferred to paying a large sum annually to present a valuable property 74 years hence to a generation yet unborn. The Duke of Argyll, then Secretary of State, in his despatch of the 3rd December 1870, thus addressed the then Government of India on the subject:—

"10. With regard to your recommendation that "provision should always be made for the gradual redemption of money borrowed for guaranteed railways," I would remark that it is impossible for a Government, whose annual expenditure usually exceeds its annual income, to lay by money for the purpose of paying off debt, without involving itself in the old fallacy of a sinking fund not founded on a surplus."

Let us now glance at the main point. Would it be for the interests of the public that Government should undertake the traffic management of the country in addition to its other functions—which are at present legion? The authority I have before quoted in the same despatch says:—

State agency for the future construction of Indian railways do not seem by any means equally to recommend the employment of the same agency in the management of completed railways. On this question I do not desire to pronounce any decided opinion. But there are some reasons for which it is not at all unlikely hereafter to be deemed the better plan to lease most of the State railways as soon as possible after they are finished, on the most remunerative terms obtainable, to associations or individuals willing to undertake to work them. Your Government is sure, for many years to come, to find in its Public Works Department superabundant occupation, and it is hardly safe to conclude that it will be possible in addition to conduct railway traffic with success. Even if the Government should nevertheless resolve to retain in its own hands the railways which it has itself created, the existence of a few lines worked by private companies would be well calculated to produce between the agencies employed a healthy rivalry, by which both would be beneficially stimulated. Besides, the fact of the rate of interest in the English market being at present low does not entitle us to assume that money can always be raised on equally favourable terms.

What advantages are Government prepared to offer which are not at present obtainable under the *laissez faire* system. What is it proposed to substitute in place of the present boards in London to whose management several of the guaranteed companies owe no small part of their success? Admitted that Government retain a great part of the present machinery for working the line, particularly that in India will it be as successful in the hands of Government as under a vigilant board? Government might reduce some of the rates for carriage, but would not this be more than counterbalanced by the keener interest which is likely to be exercised by the companies? These are the points for consideration, and I am sure that all concerned will welcome discussion on the subject. In one of your late leaders you pointed out that the English Government had been unsuccessful in the management of the telegraphs—but large although such an undertaking is, it is small compared with the management of the traffic of a great and growing country, and we know from experience that the late interference by Government here was far from beneficial. It must not be lost sight of that Government, in addition to a control for its guarantee, obtains immense advantages, especially regarding cheap conveyance of troops and the mails. Some consideration is due to the guaranteed lines. The contract was made at a period (1849) when the credit of the East India Company was much lower than that of the Government of India is now. In that year, a railway and monetary panic of great severity in London and elsewhere had crippled to some extent the capital of the country; the Irish famine had cost the British nation ten millions sterling; the East India Company was involved in the Sikh War and our Indian Empire was then only a fraction of what it is now; money at one period was dear, and the Bank of England's rate averaged 3⅝ per cent. On the other hand, a bargain is a bargain, and Government can secure the East Indian Railway in 1879 at the current market rate in terms of the deed of agreement. As it will have to pay a full price the advantages to be gained are prospective. If Government does renew the lease as the guardian of the public purse, it is quite justified in naming terms favourable for itself. What these terms are likely to be we have yet to learn. We must not be carried away by the statement made in the *Saturday Review*, that the renewal of the lease might be worth ten millions sterling—a sum which would meet the expenditure on the late famines in Madras and Bombay. Again, the ten millions sterling referred to, represent the difference between the capital cost of the Railway and its present market value. In any purchase the shareholders are entitled to this. Is it likely that they would pay thirty per cent. on the present price of £132 for a renewal of the lease? I think not.

As this is the proper place, I append for the information of those interested the dates at which the various guaranteed railways can be purchased by Government—

East Indian, main line, February 15, 1879; East Indian, Jubbulpore line, April 21, 1883; Great Indian Peninsula, August 17, 1899; Madras, april 1, 1907; Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, May 1, 1905; Scinde, Panjab, and Delhi, January 1, 1885; Eastern Bengal, July 30, 1883; Great Southern of India, January 1, 1889; Oude and Rohilkund, August 2, 1887; Carnatic, March 1, 1890.

In my last letter I hinted at the desirability of attracting English capital to India with the view of forming reproductive works which would develop the resources of the country, but my letter has already occupied so much more time than I anticipated that I must defer the discussion of this important subject.

Bombay, Nov. 28. M. M.

THE VOLUNTEER RIFLES' BAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Our Band Committee, in advertising for musicians, does not mention what class of persons it wants. If Europeans, no reasonable objection can be raised to their desire; but it would be egregiously ridiculous if a body of Goanese bandsmen marched at the head of our corps. The Committee in that case would do just as well if they were to engage a native band. The cadet corps now being organized—the main feeders of which are the Protestant and Catholic boys' schools—will probably have the St. Mary's School band attached to it. Why cannot the Volunteer Rifles, should the services of Europeans out of the corps not be procurable, from amongst their large number, get together men able and willing to form a band. This would be the proper thing, and I am sure the scheme is practicable. If I am not mistaken, before the above Committee was formed, a few of the men in the different companies volunteered to pay certain instruments should the corps try to get up a band. The Committee have now but to put forward the proposition, and volunteers will speedily step to the fore. I could name a score who would want no soliciting whatever to offer their services; and as for myself, I would willingly undertake to play the

HORN.

A RETURN SHOT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I was amused at Dave Carson's announcement that he had closed his Theatre on Friday night, on account of Madame Tasca's Concert in aid of the Roonan Orphan Fund. May we not rather say that he made a virtue of necessity, judging by the scanty houses he has been having in evenings when there were no counter-attractions?

Mr. Carson has probably speculated as to the reason of the small amount of patronage at present extended to him by the Bombay public, and I think he will easily find the reason if he recalls a letter which he recently contributed to your paper in which he objected to the opening of the Victoria Gardens for music on the ground that it would be detrimental to *his* interest as a public entertainer.

The great success of the Concerts given in the Gardens by Madame Tasca, and the hundreds of Europeans and thousands of natives who crowded on Saturday to Lall Bagh Gardens, unmistakably point to the fact that a large majority of the public of Bombay desire open air entertainments, and Mr. Carson may thank himself for empty houses when he publicly opposes a popular measure and boasts of his opposition.

Bombay, Nov. 25. A. F. SOUNDY.

THE PROPERTIES OF TREES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have read with mixed feelings of pleasure and surprise your article on the properties possessed by trees, which appears in the issue of the 9th instant. With pleasure, because it shows that the question of trees and forests in their relation to climate, rainfall, agriculture, &c. is occupying *at last* a small share of that attention from the public and others, which so very important a question should undoubtedly command; with surprise, because of the views it enunciates. With your permission I will attempt a reply to the different heads of your article.

In the first place you state, "*we* find so far as our experience goes there is really no evidence to show that a greater quantity of rain falls on a forest than on open land outside it;" and you remark that you might almost infer from the results of the Bavarian experiments up to 1874 that the effects of forests upon rainfall is *nil.* It would seem that you have not heard of the observations made in France by M. Mathieu, of the Forest School at Nancy, and by M. Fautrat, in this matter.

M. Mathieu established three stations, each with a complete set of instruments, for measuring the rainfall, temperature, and moisture of the atmosphere in the neighbourhood of Nancy; so far back as 1866, since which date observations on these points have been noted down and collated by him—observations, which extending as they do over a series of 11 years, are extremely valuable. One of the stations selected by M. Mathieu is in the middle of the forest of Haye, about five miles from Nancy; a second is just on the border of the forest at "la Belle Fontaine," and about the same distance from Nancy; and the third is at Amance, in an open but moderately wooded, though purely agricultural, district 10 miles from Nancy. The results which M. Mathieu has obtained are singularly uniform, and they have been reproduced so often that even so careful and conscientious an observer as M. Mathieu considers that they may be held to be dependent on a general law of nature. They may be summed up as follows:—

1st. That the mean temperature in a forest is always lower than in an open unwooded tract of country.

2nd. That this difference is less sensible in winter than in summer.

3rd. That in a forest the changes from heat to cold, and *vice versa*, operate more slowly.

That the day and night temperature is more nearly alike, also that the change of temperature from one day to another and from one season to another operates less rapidly in a forest than in the open.

That sudden changes of temperature, when they do come, being more gradual, are less felt in the forest than in the open.

And in regard to details—

1st. That throughout the year 6 per cent. more rain falls in the forest than in the open.

2nd. That, of the rain which falls throughout the twelve months of the year, about 10 per cent. is caught by the leaves in a forest and does not reach the earth.

3rd. That the evaporation in the open country is five times as great as in a forest, in consequence of which the soil in a forest, notwithstanding the diminished amount of rain which reaches the earth, retains its freshness and moisture long after that in the open has dried up.

M. Mathieu's observations then lead to the conclusion that while, on the one hand, forests tend to lower the general temperature of a country and so to promote the fall of rain at regular intervals and in moderate quantities, on the other hand, they ward off meteorological changes, which are dangerous, inasmuch as they cause sudden and heavy falls of rain, which result in floods and other like disasters.

The observations of M. Fautrat, though extending over a much shorter period of time, have a greater value than even those of M. Mathieu, in regard to the direct action of forests in regulating the temperature through the decomposition and assimilation of carbon and the emission of oxygen in the air. Apprehending that objections might be raised as to the value of M. Mathieu's observations, on the ground of the distance of his stations from each other, as well as of one of them from the forest, M. Fautrat, whose observations were made at Fleurines, in the forest of Halatte, erected his instruments almost close together; one pluviometer was placed 25 feet above the tops of the trees inside the forest, and the other in the open plain, but close to the border of the forest, 250 yards only from the first and at the same height from the ground. During the eight months over which the observations extended 11 80 inches of rain were measured in the pluviometer inside the forest, while only 10·95 inches were measured in the other, which was outside, being an excess in favour of the former of 8 per cent, while the amount of moisture in the air above the forest as compared to that above the plain was 63 to 61.

Furthermore, of the 11·80 inches of rain which were registered in the first pluviometer, only 7 07 or about 60 per cent. reached the ground, while at the same time the evaporation was five times as great outside the forest as inside of it. These results being obtained at stations situated so near each other are exceedingly striking, as they tend to prove a considerable direct influence in forests on the amount of the rainfall and moisture.

M. Cantegril, Inspector of Forests at Carcassonne, near Toulouse in the extreme south of France, also carried out a series of similar observations with pluviometers scattered at different stations over his department (Aube) and *with precisely similar results.*

Here, then, we have proof positive obtained by careful experiment conducted by learned and competent men that more rain *does* fall inside of a forest than on the open land outside. But apart from these experiments the observations of scientific men in different parts of the world have, years ago, established the fact that trees do influence rainfall.

Surgeon C. J. Smith, of the Mysore Commission, when reporting, on the 23rd June 1849 on the effect of trees on the climate and productiveness of a country, remarked, "About 37 miles north of Bangalore is the range of hills of which Nandidurg forms the most conspicuous object, some friends encamped at the foot of these hills were at a loss to account for the circumstance that Nandidurg was often clear of vapour when two other hills close to it were covered with a cloud; nor were they able to account for it, till on ascending these hills, they were found to be covered with a stunted vegetation from which Nandidurg was free. When encamped on Nandidurg I observed rain frequently fall on those opposite hills, apparently avoiding the one on which I was. Doctor Darwin supposes that as the summits of mountains are much colder than the plains in their vicinity, they condense the vapours more readily and so contribute to form springs. Supposing Doctor Darwin's theory to be true, which I have no doubt it is, the condensation produced by the cold top of Nandidurg actually higher than the neighbouring hills, was more than counterbalanced by the circumstance of the others being clothed with verdure."

The rain attractive influence of forests did not escape the attention of that good old navigator, Christopher Columbus, who ascribed the frequent shower which refreshed and cooled the air, as he sailed along the coast of Jamaica, to the vast extent and density of the woods that covered the mountains of that island; he mentions in his journal that formerly rain had been equally abundant in Madeira, the Canaries and the Azores, *before their shady forests were felled or burnt by the improvident settlers.*

This, you will very correctly say, is an instance of the acceptation as a truism of what is only mere supposition or popular belief. Granted. But Christopher Columbus based his assumption upon the result of an attentive and wide-spread observation of nature; and the recent experiments conducted by the French savants, and the writings of M. J. Clave, Belancer, Fournier, Marchand and other scientific men of the age prove conclusively that "the great Discoverer" struck the right nail on the head when he attributed to the presence of trees and forests the copious showers of rain that greeted his ships off the coast of Hispaniola.

Sir John Herschel during his residence at the Cape of Good Hope observed a remarkable illustration of the influence of *trees* in condensing the vapour of the atmosphere on the side of Table Mountain, from which the wind blew, the clouds spread out and descended very low, frequently without any rain falling; while on the other side they covered the mountains in dense masses of vapour. When walking beneath tall fir trees at the time these clouds were closely overhead, he was subjected to a heavy shower of rain; but on going out from beneath the trees the rain ceased. The explanation he gave of the phenomena was that the clouds were condensed into rain on the cool tops of the trees, and doubtless the innumerable fine leaves of the fir trees adding largely to the surfaces of evaporation increased the cold, and *thus* condensed the vapours into a more copious shower.

I think that the above is quite enough for the present to prove the utter fallacy of your remark that "forests do not directly influence rainfall," and although I am prepared to continue the subject, my letter is assuming so great a length that I shall postpone further remarks on this head to any future opportunity I may be given.

You acknowledge the importance of forests in other ways, more particularly in regulating the distribution of moisture and in preventing erosion. I do not see how you could help doing otherwise. The outlook from a railway carriage travelling to Poona from Bombay or *vice versa* would afford "*experience*" and enable you to find evidence in support of these truisms.

Turning to the question of planting trees upon the boundaries of fields you cite the advice of Mr. Mechi, "one of the greatest living agricultural reformers." But you quite lose sight of the fact that Mr. Mechi's advice was given to the landowners in sea-girt islands, and *not* to the cultivators of a tropical continent. Local circumstances and conditions must determine the applicability of general rules and axioms, and consequently the advice of "the greatest living agriculturist" upon the treatment of cultivable lands, though it may be most beneficially followed in connection with the country, regarding which it was enunciated, would possibly be conducive of disastrous consequences if brought into strict operation in a country, the conditions and circumstances of which are totally different.

The British Islands are situated in a higher latitude than the Bombay Presidency, and the sun has less power of evaporation over the soil. Then, again, the rainfall, instead of being restricted to a monsoon, season, and the unclouded sun left full play during the rest of the year, is distributed more generally over the twelve months. "Autumnal rains," we know, predominate in England, and spring showers and "summer rains" are of frequent occurrence; the British Islands, too, being bounded by the warm waters of the Atlantic on the one side and separated from the Continent on the other only by narrow belts of sea, are subject to constant fogs and mists. The reason of this is that, the land being generally warmer than the sea in summer and colder in winter, mists arise with every veering of the wind. Clouded skies also are much more partial to the United Kingdom than to our Continent, owing to the former being washed by a warm sea while the dryness of *our* atmosphere during the greater part of the year, which is attributable to the prevailing direction of the wind, then being *from the land to the sea*, is evidenced by the clearness of the sky. Clouds are nothing more than mists which hover in the higher regions of the air, as mists are nothing more than clouds resting upon the surface of the grounds; and clouds, fogs, and mists are simply air saturated with moisture. Thus it can be conceived how the constant presence of moisture in suspense over, and bedewing, the land can counteract the deteriorating effects of the rays of the sun acting directly upon the soil.

In India conditions are very different; comparatively speaking, there is a marked absence of clouds, fogs, mists and moisture in the air, during the greater part of the year, and therefore it is imperative that the deterioration or exhaustion of soil resulting from too rapid evaporation should be prevented by other agencies; and this is in a measure possible by planting trees upon the boundaries of fields, the foliage of the trees except when the sun is vertical interposing a leafy screen between the soil and the direct solar rays.

It is not, I presume, for one moment contended by "B." or any one else that fields should be covered all over with mango or other trees and crops should be grown under their dense canopy, but that trees should be cultivated on the sides of fields so that during a greater part of the day a certain quantity of shade may be thrown by the trees over the surface of the field, more especially when the crops are suffering from absence of moisture, and when the crops are off the ground.

It is very satisfactory to learn that despite Mr. Mechi's advice about cutting down hedge-row timber, the feeling is gaining ground amongst farmers in the United Kingdom that the planting and preserving of trees in hedgerows is beneficial to cultivation, and this feeling will become more general as education advances and the subject is better understood.

Trees are the best fertilizers of the soil; the land upon which trees grow improves by their cultivation. Pasturage lands improve by having trees planted not too densely upon them, as abundant experience in the Deccan as well as elsewhere has shown, and experience in our Presidency has testified and is daily testifying to the fact, that when trees upon cultivable lands are cut down instead of the land having been exhausted and rendered unfit for pasturing or agricultural purposes by the trees it has been regenerated so that bumper crops are taken from its soil.

There are surface rooting as well as deep rooting trees, but it may be accepted as a very safe law that trees return to the soil *tenfold* what they take from it. Trees are the grandest and noblest products of the soil; the powerful influence which a productive soil engendered by the intervention of forests exerts on the condition of countries is proved by historical facts. Let then every district officer preach to the cultivators of this Presidency the wise words of advice given by Sir Richard Temple to the people of Dharwar, *Restore to the soil the trees you have robbed from them.*

Poona Districts, Nov. 14. FORESTER.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE WAR IN BULGARIA.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

Suleiman Pasha with his army is successfully advancing from Rasgrad on Metchka, which is situated to the west of Kadikoi and about ten miles from Rustchuk on the road to Sistova.

TURKEY AND SERVIA.

All men belonging to the Servian Militia, who are now absent from their country, have been ordered to join their respective regiments by the 30th instant, on which date it is expected that the proclamation of Servian independence will be issued.

THE POPE'S HEALTH.

ROME, Nov. 27.

His Holiness the Pope, who has been very ill, is now reported as slightly better.

DEFEAT OF SULEIMAN'S ARMY.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

A Russian official despatch has been received which states, that the Turks have experienced a defeat at Metchka and been compelled to fall back. Constant skirmishes are taking place between Suleiman Pasha's outposts and those of the Czarewitch.

According to the latest news to hand the Russians apparently intend to recross the Balkans.

EVACUATION OF ORCHANIE.

The *Daily Telegraph* of to-day confirms the report that the Turks are evacuating Orchanie, but adds that they will hold the Orchanie Pass.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

ADEN, Nov. 28.

The B. I. S. N. steamer Arcot, outward bound to Kurrachee, left here yesterday.

The same Company's steamer Java, homeward bound from Bombay, left to-day.

LONDON, Nov. 27, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed quiet. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton Market to-day closed quiet but prices were steady.

Fair Dhollera	5 5/16d.
3 per cent. Consols for account	96⅞
5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872	106⅛
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1-8¾
4 per cent. Government Securities do.	81¼
4½ per cent. do.	81¾
5½ per cent. do.	89¾
Bar Silver	54⅛d.
The Manchester Market has been steady.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	6
8½ lbs. do.	7-3
40s Mule Twist	-10½

STEAMER REPORT.

MADRAS, Nov. 28, 11-35 A.M.

Express steamer leaves Banjoewanjee for Port Darwin on evening of 30th.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8¼d.	per Re.
Do. „ 6 months' sight	1s. 9 1-16d.	„
Credits „ 3 „ „	1s. 9d.	„
Documents „ 3 „ „	1s. 9 1-16d.	„

WAR TELEGRAMS.

NEW arrivals by the Mail and other Steamers will find the War Telegrams of each week, with the leading articles on the War from the daily *Bombay Gazette*, conveniently arranged in the Indian Supplement to our Overland Summary published every Monday.

Yearly Subscription to Overland Summary with Supplement (Indian Postage free)....Rs. 12

Single Copy ....As. 4

TO-DAY His Excellency the Viceroy will arrive in Calcutta and is timed to reach that city at 5 p. m. H. E. will be received at Government House by the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, the Members of His Excellency's Council, and the principal civil and military officers.

THE inland salt revenue, from the beginning of the official year to the end of last month, amounted to Rs 85,86,960; Rs 367,404, that is, more than the amount collected during the same period of 1876 77.

ON Monday morning, Mr. and Mrs. Oliphant left Hyderabad for Bombay in one of His Highness the Nizam's State railway carriages. Mr. Wilkinson and Mr. Elsworthy also proceeded to Bombay by the same train on business. Several gentlemen were present at the Hyderabad station to take leave of Mr. and Mrs. Oliphant.

ADMIRAL CORBET, in H. M. S. Undaunted, is at present in Colombo. On the 24th instant, he was to have proceeded on a visit to the Governor of Ceylon at Kandy, accompanied by Mrs. Corbet and Flag Lieutenant Holmes. Admiral Corbet will return to Bombay about the 30th instant.

AN action for wrongful dismissal is likely to be brought by Mr. Charles Brown, late Storekeeper of the Scinde, Punjab and Delhi Railway, against that Company on the ground that he was summarily dismissed in Australia, while on leave there, with a month's notice, after a faithful service extending over fifteen years.

THE Bombay correspondent of the *Pioneer* says that the "Government Resolution on the Report of the Director of Public Instruction issued the other day, lays great stress on the declining income of the department, and His Excellency in Council begs the immediate attention of all concerned to this important matter. The document is a short one, which may perhaps be the reason for the very remarkable absence, with one exception, of a word of commendation for the work done during the year by any of the Government officers. Even the usual expression of satisfaction with the Director, which in previous years has been freely given and heartily concurred in by the Secretary of State, is conspicuous by its absence. Rumour has it that Sir Richard is beguiling his leisure hours of travel by the composition of a Minute on education in the Bombay Presidency, from which it will perhaps be possible to gather the import of this reserve. The exception I have alluded to was made in favour of the Civil Engineering College at Poona."—The same writer communicates the information, that the unfinished work on *Caste*, which the late Dr. Wilson was engaged on at the time of his death, will shortly be published. "The book was to have been in two volumes, the one giving an account of the institution from the earliest records to the present time, and the other a complete list of all the castes at present existing through out India, with an historical and descriptive account of the more important ones. The first volume was printed many years ago, which must, it is to be feared, detract considerably from its freshness, if not from its absolute value. Of the second volume, Dr. Wilson was only able to finish his account of Brahmanical tribes. That, however, is complete, and will no doubt be eagerly welcomed as a contribution to an important but difficult subject, from one who had made it the study of a life time. It is much to be regretted that Dr. Wilson turned aside from his own book, at the request of Government, to furnish them with papers which, however interesting, run a great chance of being buried in bulky gazetteers. No ordinary amount of knowledge of the people of Western India lies buried in the grave of the Scotch missionary."

THE *Madras Times* says, "that there is one matter that is worthy of notice in treating of the present condition of our Native Army, and that is, the marked increase of education to be found amongst the native ranks. For one that could read and write the vernacular twenty years ago, twenty can do so to-day, and a knowledge of English is now a-days far from uncommon. There are few native regiments now where English and vernacular papers are not taken in and eagerly read, while everything connected with their service especially is discussed with a shrewdness which would surprise those who look upon our native soldiers as stupid and unobservant. We are convinced that this spread of education in the ranks deserves greater and more anxious consideration than has as yet been accorded to it."

THE *Ceylon Times* reports the following perilous adventure:—We learn from Trincomalie that Mr. LeMesurier and Captain Burton-Brown were out on a sporting tour on the 16th instant; on their way from Habrenne to Minery their bullock bandy struck in the bed of a stream some five miles from the former place, and that while assistance in the shape of three bullocks and some coolies were arriving, a heavy storm of rain came on, which speedily caused the stream to become a torrent, and that the water rose so rapidly as almost to prevent unloading their baggage and guns, and releasing the bullocks from the bandy. This was barely completed when the force of the torrent carried Mr. Le Mesurier away down the stream, and he was with difficulty rescued, while one bullock arrived on one side and the other on the other side of the river, the bandy was toppled over and fell on the Captain, who barely escaped a watery grave also; while the overturned bandy was carried by the rush of water and has not since been heard of. Nothing daunted the two sportsmen, though wet and bruised, set to work to secure the *debris* of their goods; and having arranged the same, determined on attempting to recross the torrent (where we learn two bandies were lost last year) with some ropes they luckily had amongst their things; and by this means they reached the opposite bank with their rifles just as darkness was setting in; and after a dark, weary walk, reached Habrenne late at night, from whence they dispatched a party of men with more ropes and lanterns and carriages to assist the natives who were left behind with the baggage, being afraid to cross the river with their masters. We believe the bandy and bullocks were the personal property of the sportsmen.

THERE is no denying, says the Secunderabad paper, that the glory of the Secunderabad races has departed. There was a time when the races on Moul Ali course brought stables from all parts of India, and considerable interest was excited throughout the country; but this year, it was a question for some time whether there would be any races at all. The prospects never did look cheering, and as the event proved, the forecast turned out only too true. To say nothing of the giving up of the Bowenpully Races, which it was fancied would tend to make the Moul Ali meet all the more successful, the meeting which has just gone by was by no means what these meetings used to be. Out of the fourteen races on the cards, only ten came off, and even in these the entries were poor, and not one hailing from out the station. The Hyderabad Cup, valued at Rs. 1,200, presented by H. H. the Nizam's Government, was not run for, and we believe the race fell through owing to Mr. Wellknown's entries. Another cup presented by the Ameer-i-Kabeer, valued at Rs. 1,000, and one by Rajah Murrindhur, of the value of Rs. 500, failed to offer any attraction, and the money consequently will have to be returned to the respective donors. For very just reasons the Secunderabad Races have got into bad repute, and it may be years perhaps before it will regain the good name it has lost; whether it will or not is entirely in the hands of our sporting public, and it behoves them to look well to it, if these race-meetings are ever to be what they once were.

THE advent in Calcutta of Mons. Carme, the celebrated French billiard player, has given rise, says a local paper, to considerable speculation and discussion firstly, as to where a French table could be procured; and, secondly, as to who could be got to be the professor's opponents. Both these difficulties have been overcome by Mr. Monk, of the Esplanade Hotel, by whom Mons. Carme has been engaged, and the public will, in the course of a week or ten days, have an opportunity of witnessing the French player's skill on a carambole table manufactured by the eminent firm of C. Lazarus and Co. Who will be got to play with the professor has not transpired, but doubtless the well-known amateur at Chandernagore will be one of his opponents. M. Carme plays the French cannon game, which differs from the English in this, that it is played on a table of smaller size, without pockets, while the balls are larger, and the cues shorter and heavier. M. Carme's exhibition of fancy shots are said to be really wonderful, his jump cannons off the table being particularly so. The following extract from a colonial paper will give some idea of M. Carme's skill in that direction:—An assistant sits by the table, a bell is placed on his head, and the red billiard ball is placed on the handle of the bell. "On deret," says the professor, in the most amusing style, he plays at one white ball on the table, cannons off that on to the red, and knocks it off the top of the bell, without disturbing the position of that article. A similar feat was performed upon the red ball resting on the bowl of a pipe in the mouth of the assistant. The fifteen-bottle shot is very wonderful. The bottles are placed all round the table, nine billiard balls are placed in position at one end of the table and an arc of a circle is drawn in the opposite corner; the balls are struck off in rapid succession, traversing the table at various angles without touching the bottles, and finally lodging within the circular mark. There is no juggling about these feats, they are simple efforts of skill exhibiting great strength of vision, accuracy of aim, and a knowledge of force enabling the performer to strike the balls just sufficiently hard to make them traverse the distance required, and no farther."

THE *Pioneer*—The Muttra Hathras Light Railway is now an assured success, as its balance-sheet for 1876-77 shows. It is seldom that a line is able to pay four per cent. on every penny of its capital in the first year of working. Yet rather more than this has been earned by this pioneer of light railway enterprise. The gross receipts have been Rs. 91,335, and the expenditure Rs.49,191, which gives a net balance of Rs 42,144, or 4·03 per cent. on a capital of Rs. 10,45,000. The point on which the directors of the line take most pride is the low rate of receipts (Rs. 60·5 per mile per week) with which the above percentage has been earned. There is no doubt that year by year the rate will increase until the line is worked up to its full capacity, so that the shareholders have a satisfactory future before them. The object which they have now to struggle for is the extension of the line to Bhurtpore, so as to form a junction with the Rajpootana State Railway. With a line from Bhurtpore to Hathras, connecting the Rajpootana and the East Indian Railway systems, it is confidently expected that Hathras would become the *entrepot* for the trade between Rohilkhund and Rajpootana. At present the bulk of this traffic goes through Agra, and thence on to Rohilkhund, either by road, or by rail, *via* Toondla and Aligurh. But a glance at the map shows that a continuous line from Bhurtpore to Hathras, with a permanent bridge at Muttra, would do away with the necessity of the long detour *via* Agra, and bring Rohilkhund and Rajpootana into direct railway communication. The trade between the two is known to be large. Rajpootana draws upon Rohilkhund for its sugar and grain, and the latter in turn is dependent on Rajpootana for salt and building stone. The development of the salt trade at Sambhur must result in increasing supplies of salt being sent thence to Rohilkhund, and the light railway, if extended to Bhurtpore, would intercept this traffic. The proposed extension of the line is merely a question of funds, and the estimate is twelve lakhs. Looking at the success of the line in its first year, one would think there need be no difficulty about raising the requisite capital. Were the provincial balances as good as they were some years ago, the local Government would be fully justified in keeping the shares in its own hands. But the times are evil, and the local Government is too poor to speculate. But a guarantee of 4 per cent. interest should prove tempting to European if not to native capitalists, with an agreement to divide the net profits over and above the guaranteed interest. One of the best features of the experiment is the active part in the management of the line taken by the native shareholders; they are personally interested in the success of the undertaking, and are quick to appreciate its commercial aspects. If the line is extended, it is to be hoped that native capitalists will come forward with the same spirit which they showed at the outset.

BOMBAY.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Mauritius per extra s.s. Arago will be closed at the General Post Office to-day at p. m.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake, for the week ending Saturday, 24th November, was 53 feet and 6 tenths. In the corresponding week last year, it was 56 feet and 1 tenth.

THE following programme of music will be played by the band of H. E. the Governor at the Victoria Gardens this evening at 5-30 p.m.:—

Overture	Tancredi	Rossini.
Polka Mazurka	Cornet Solo	Zik ff.
Valse	Sweethearts	Albert.
Concert Aria	Oboe Solo	Bergson.
Selection	Traviata	Verdi.
Reminiscences of Scotland		Godfrey.

R. C. CHAPLAIN TO THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.—At a late meeting of the Committee of the Volunteer Rifle Corps, it was proposed, and unanimously carried, that the Rev. C. Cooke, S. J., be requested to accept the post of honorary Roman Catholic Chaplain to the Corps. The rev. gentleman, we are glad to say, has been pleased to accept of the honorary appointment. A more popular man could not be chosen.

WITH reference to the statement made by a writer at Panchgunny, and published by us the other day, that an offer had been made for lot 6 of Mr. Chesson's property at the late sale, we hear that a better offer was subsequently made and accepted by the Administrator General.

THE PARSEE PROMISE OF MARRIAGE CASE.—The proceedings of this case, published in yesterday's paper, were the proceedings of Tuesday, the 27th inst., and not those of Friday last, as stated in the report by an error of the printer.

A SUSPECTED INCENDIARISM.—On Tuesday night, at 10 o'clock, a bale of cotton, lying near the press where a few months ago a sad calamity happened to some men, who were crushed to death by the fall of a chimney, was found to be on fire. The burning bale was seen in time and the fire speedily extinguished. Although a breeze was blowing, none of the adjacent bales caught fire. It is believed to have been the act of an incendiary.

A CORRESPONDENT writes—"I read in your paper the other day the news of the death of Mr. Bhowany Wishwanath Kanvinday at Palitana. As he was a man of note, and well known for his literary acquirements, great sorrow has been expressed at his early death. He has left three sons and three daughters, and a widow, without any means. Let me urge, then that his castemen come forward and subscribe a fund for the support of the young mourners, as many Europeans have in the case of the Roonan orphans."

BRIBING A PEON.—A Hindoo, named Krishnajee Poonajee, was yesterday fined Rs. 10 by Mr. Nana Morojee for tendering a bribe of 5 annas to a Custom peon.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the J. J. Hospital, on view of the body of Khuteejabai, a Mahomedan woman, aged 60 years, who was knocked down and run over by a horse and brougham, and killed. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

THE THEFT ON BOARD THE MIRZAPORE.—Yesterday, John Williams, a fireman on board the s.s. Mirzapore was charged, before Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, with stealing a gold watch and chain, &c., of the value of Rs. 600, the property of Mr. J. H. Walker, a passenger by that vessel. On conviction he was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT.—A Hindoo liquor-seller, named Bhicoajee Bapoojee Chowan, appeared yesterday before Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, and obtained a warrant for the arrest of Gunput Khundoo, complainant's brother-in-law, charging him with theft of sundry gold ornaments and wearing apparel of the collective value of Rs. 1 459, alleged to have been committed some time in the year 1875. The accused, after committing the theft, went away to Rutnagherry, and has since been residing there. Information has now been received by complainant that the stolen property is in the possession of the accused, hence the application for the warrant.

THE DETACHMENT OF H. M.'S 26TH REGT. N. I.—The two companies of the 26th Regiment Native Infantry, which had been sent to Sholapore to enable H.M.'s 19th Regiment to leave that station, returned to Poona on Sunday night. Four companies of H. M.'s 3rd Regiment from Kholapore arrived at Sholapore on the 3rd instant, so the two companies of H. M.'s 26th Regiment were able to return to Poona. The detachment was commanded by Captain Yates.—*Deccan Herald.*

DESTRUCTION OF WILD BEASTS AND SNAKES.

Statement showing the results of the measures adopted in British India with the view of exterminating wild animals and venomous snakes during the year 1876:—

Number of persons killed by elephants, 52; tigers 917; leopards 156; bears 123; wolves 887; hyenas 49; other animals, 143; snakes 15,946; total killed 19,273.

Number of cattle killed by elephants 3; tigers 13,116; leopards 15,373; bears 410; wolves 12,448; hyenas 2,039; other animals 4,573; snakes 6,468; total killed 54,830.

Number of animals and snakes destroyed and amount of reward paid for their destruction. Elephants 4, Rs 50; tigers 1,693, Rs. 43,598-12; leopards 3 786, Rs 33,972-12; bears 1,362, Rs. 4,915-6; wolves 5,976, Rs. 18,633-12; hyenas 1,585, Rs. 3 650-12; other animals 8,053, Rs. 3,985-2; snakes 2,12,371, Rs. 15,757-12-6; total number excluding snakes destroyed 23,459; total amount of reward including snakes, Rs. 1,24,574-4-6.

MEMORIAL FROM THE INHABITANTS OF WORLEE AGAINST THE DRAINAGE SCHEME.

WE have received a copy of a memorial from 800 householders and inhabitants of Worlee to H. E. the Governor, Sir R. Temple, protesting against the proposal contained in Mr. Walton's and Mr. Pedder's drainage scheme to remove the outfall from Love Grove to a site behind the Worlee Hill. The memorialists state that "they have a strong objection to placing so dangerous a pumping station in such close proximity to their pakhadies (suburbs) as cannot fail to be injurious to their health, and destructive to the value of their property"; and add, "It is unnecessary to point out that the result will most probably be to render Worlee a hotbed of disease, to utterly destroy the value of all house and landed property in the village; and in fact your memorialists are afraid that the whole population of the village will have to remove from it, and should the villagers be, as in all likelihood they will be, constrained to take this course, nothing could compensate them for the loss of their ancestral lands and houses." The memorial is accompanied by reports from Major Ducat, R.E. and by Mr. Gostling on the subject of the drainage and sewerage of Bombay; and the memorialists submit, that "the complete success of the drainage scheme proposed can be attained without jeopardising the interests of the memorialists, by duly considering any of the methods which are fully worked out in the reports." Finally, the memorialists pray that their memorial and the accompanying reports may be referred to the Drainage Commission now sitting in Bombay, "so that such evidence may be taken in reference thereto as the Commission may deem expedient."

THE DRAINAGE COMMISSION.

AT the meeting of the Commission on Tuesday, Captain Henry Morland was examined as follows:—

By the President—You are Master Attendant, I think, Captain Morland? A—Yes. Q—You have had considerable experience with reference to the currents along the foreshore here? A—Yes, principally in the harbour. And I have resided for a long time in the neighbourhood of the Prongs Lighthouse. Q—Will you kindly explain the drift along the foreshore from the lighthouse and up the harbour? A—I think it will shorten matters very much if I say that I generally concur in Mr. Jolley's evidence published in the *Bombay Gazette* of this morning, and also in the main with Mr. Corke's evidence given before the Commission last Thursday. There is just one point in Mr. Jolley's evidence that I wish to call attention to. He is made to say "from the MiddleGroundBattery, for instance, where the *flood* tide begins to set to the S. W. the *ebb* tide runs farther to the north." It should be, where the *ebb* tide begins to set to the S. W., the *flood* tide runs farther to the north. And again, where he says "the *ebb* and flood tides are not on opposite points," I would say "the ebb and flood tides are not always from opposite points." I concur in Mr. Jolley's evidence with these exceptions, and with the exception of some minor points. I do not think it is very clearly shown about the outfall, when he says the sewage would not deposit on the Prongs. Q—You think it would? A—I think it should first be clearly understood in what position exactly the outfall is to be,—whether it is to be half-way along the Prongs, for instance, or one-third of the way. Q—The position of the outfall is supposed to be about a mile along the reef, to the S. E. What do you think will be the result of discharging sewage at that point? A—My impression is that a great portion of it would find its way on to the Prong, and on to the foreshore of Colaba. Q—And what is your reason for coming to that conclusion? A—Because both tides set across the Prong,—the flood tide and the ebb tide too. Q—The ebb tide sets there also? A—Yes, until the Prong reef is dry, and then it runs round the lighthouse. Q—Mr. Jolley stated that when the flood tide makes there is an in-draft in shore along the east side, and that the sewage would be carried as a river along the foreshore. Is such your opinion? A—If it was discharged on the first of the flood, a portion would find its way in that direction, but it would come back with the ebb probably. The first of the flood cannot cross the Prong. When you have the strongest tide, the first of the flood runs to the southward of the lighthouse, but when the water has risen sufficiently, it comes over that end of the Prong, and comes right up to the Burial Ground at times,—certainly within 20 yards of it. It leaves the Prongs Lighthouse and the gun nearly half way out to that point on two islands. Q—The gun is isolated? A—Yes. That is at high water springs. As it rises, the water comes across, and then sets over towards Gull Island and the eastern store towards E.S.E. Q—There is a considerable amount of sand year by year, depositing in Back Bay. Do you know the character of that sand at all? A—No, I do not; but I know the character of the deposit along the Colaba foreshore and on the Prong. Q—What is it? A—It is mud. Q—Mud? A—Yes, and I attribute it entirely, or almost entirely, to the Sonapore drain. Years ago we had very few mangrove indeed on the Prongs and the Colaba foreshore, and now there are hundreds of acres of it. The foreshore and the Prong are becoming covered. You see black masses, certainly of rock, but covered with vegetation, which is mangrove. Q—Is the mud black? A—Yes, black and stinking. There are openings or recesses in the Prongs, and in these recesses there are 2ft. to 5ft. of mud. That has all been deposited there. When timber, or anything else, comes down from Back Bay, it is deposited there. When the scaffolding which was put up in connection with the Back Bay Reclamation was washed away in the monsoon, it came ashore near the lighthouse, at least a large quantity of it. And in cases of vessels wrecked or foundered off Malabar Point, the timber has come right round the reefs of Back Bay, and into the bight near the Burial Ground at Colaba. Q—How high up the harbour do you think the currents might take sewage that was discharged at the Prongs? A—That would depend on the time when it was discharged. Q—Say at the flood? A—Sewage discharged at the first of the flood, at an outfall a mile down the Prong, I should think might go up as far as Mazagon.

By Mr. Bell—On the east coast, or the west? A—On the west coast. It must depend a great deal on the wind. Of course, you have that to consider as well. But it would go probably over towards the east coast first, and then straight up the harbour, and reach over from Cross Island to Mazagon.

By the President—You have no doubt it would pollute the harbour water? A—I have no doubt, if not the harbour water, it would the Colaba foreshore. It would find a lodging all along the reef and the Colaba foreshore, where there are so many recesses to receive it. But that would not be so, if it was discharged beyond the Prongs Lighthouse. I believe then, it would go perfectly clear away, if discharged on the ebb tide, because there is nothing to prevent it. Q—On the ebb tide? A—Yes, on the ebb tide, ever so short a distance beyond the Pronge Lighthouse would do, because there are no rocks, except such as are below water, to stop the sewage, and it would go clear away. Q—Suppose it was discharged beyond the Pronge Lighthouse at the flood? A—Then, it would still find its way partly up the harbour. It would drift half over to the other shore, and then go up the harbour with the current.

By Mr. Bell—What would be the result if it was discharged uninterruptedly for 24 hours? A—I think a great deal would find its way along the Prong and the Colaba foreshore. That is, discharging from the proposed outfall. Q—But take the case of an uninterrupted discharge at the Pronge Lighthouse? A—Then, I do not think it would, because the tide sets more easterly to the south and east of the Lighthouse, on account of the obstruction caused by the Prong reef. But with a southerly or south-easterly wind, it might set up. Q—It might be driven into the harbour? A—Yes, along the foreshore, certainly.

By the President—The monsoon breaks with great force over the Pronge? A—Yes, with tremendous force. Q—There are very heavy seas? A—Very heavy indeed; tremendous seas. I may mention as an instance of this, I noticed two or three years ago that the heavy seas which break against the lighthouse and fall on the platform certainly opened the foundations to a considerable extent. I fancy the damage has been remedied since, but that was the effect; and the platform is composed of large concrete blocks, from 5 to 10 tons in weight, I should think. Between the gun and the new lighthouse, the Prong in the fine season becomes covered with sand and also with turf, and that is all destroyed in the S. W. monsoon; the sand, which is of a shelly nature, is washed away, and the turf is stripped off, leaving the rocks almost as they were before. But on the upper part of the Prong, the sea does not break with so much power; it does not get so free a run at the reef, and it consequently leaves the mud there, and the mangroves. I have a map here of Bombay nearly 70 years ago, showing that formerly Colaba was separated into two islands. There was a channel near Grant's Buildings, where there was a ferry across, and another near the Sassoon Dock. The land between those two points was called Old Woman's Island, and from the Sassoon Dock to the lighthouse was called Colaba proper. The landing place of the ferry on the Bombay side was somewhere about the Wellington Fountain, I believe. I got the map from the Transactions of the Geographical Society. A paper was read, I think in 1836, by Mr. Murphy, entitled—"Remarks on the history of some of the oldest races now settled in Bombay, with reasons for supposing that the present island of Bombay consisted in the 14th century, of two or more distinct islands." With regard to the map, it is stated "The map alluded to was handed into the Society, but its publication was delayed in the hope of a better being procured: the matter appears afterwards to have fallen aside. A map has been constructed from actual survey and documents of old date in the office of the Collector of Land Revenue, illustrating and verifying much of Mr. Murphy's theory; it will be found at the conclusion. The portions indicate the individual islands out of which the first islands of Bombay (whose contour is indicated by a dotted line) must have been formed." Native craft used to come round by the passages. This shows that you have literally little if any scour along this shore (pointing to the map). It is checked, and there is only just a drain, you may say, goes down and eddies close in shore. You cannot call it a full tide. Q—Close in shore? A—Yes, quite close in shore. I think there have been one or two causeways built since the date of this map. I brought the map, because I thought you might like to have it before you (handing in the map). It gives a very good idea of how the scour along the foreshore has been interrupted—in fact, you may say, destroyed, because now you get no scour along this foreshore except what comes from Tanna Creek. With regard to the sand in Back Bay, I do not know whether you have noticed that it is taking the same contour as before the reclamation, and the cource is exactly the same as that of the reclamation itself, which shows that there is a very heavy silt comes into Back Bay. There is no doubt of that. Q—It gets in, but it does not get out? A—No, but it will probably get out when the shore takes the same shape as before the reclamation. Q—Do you know the general set of the currents up and down the coast? A—As a rule, the current sets to the southward, but in May, when the wind sets in strong from the south, it piles up the waters and change the current to the north for a time. It is northward for about six weeks before the monsoon, when the wind is strong from the south, and there is no rain to counteract the force of the heavy water flowing up. But when the rivers all the way up the coast begin to deliver from the rainfall, then, the current sets strong to the southward. It is for about six weeks in May and June, I should say from about the 15th of May, or whenever the S. W. monsoon wind begins to blow, that the current sets northward. We have had several ships in danger from it. Last monsoon, there was a ship nearly lost. Not expecting this current, when making for the lighthouse, she was taken away to the northward, and did not get down again for a week. As a rule, we consider the drain of the water to be to the southward all along the Malabar Coast. Q—Is there a set out to sea? A—I think with the ebb tide, off Bombay Harbour, there would be a set out to sea. Q—As much as from five to ten miles? A—I should say the set of the ebb tide would extend to that distance. You find a set also from the Gulf of Cambay. The waters come out of the Gulf like a funnel. Doubtless, wherever there is a heavy discharge of water into the sea, or an estuary for the water to find its way in and out again, there will be a set off the shore at that particular point. I cannot say the distance it would extend to, but probably from five to ten miles. The outer lightship is four miles out, and she rides freely with the tides; and I think you may calculate it extends almost as far again, say, from five to ten miles. Q—Do you know anything of the character of the western shore?

Captain Morland—Towards Worlee?

By the President—Yes, do you know anything of the shore in that direction? A—I have merely just a general knowledge of it. I have been there. I suppose the character of the tides is the same there as lower down the coast; that there will be a set into an estuary, wherever there is one, and the same out, and that the general current will run north a little easterly and south a little westerly,—a littoral current, you may call it. There will be a set off shore wherever there is an opening, of course. I have some knowledge of the Carnac Bunder outfall, having had a good deal of experience of what is called the Southern Channel, while engaged in the landing and embarking of troops. With the ebb tide, I have frequently seen the sewage as far down as where the native craft lie at anchor. As a rule, it extends about as far down as what is known as "Jolley's Folly"—a beacon on a reef south of Cross Island, and the effluvia from it up the channel is most offensive. You find it as far south, certainly, as the native craft, which, I should think, lie the best part of a mile from the outfall. You discover traces of it, and experience the objectionable smell among the native craft, and the nearer you get to the Carnac Bunder, the thicker it becomes. I saw a statement that it only extended a very short distance,—some few hundred yards; but I have seen it as far out as the Cross Island reefs. It is a very much greater nuisance than is attempted to be made of it. It is a most filthy thing; and I have no doubt a portion of the nuisance finds its way along the foreshore to a certain extent. There is little doubt that it does in the monsoon, and I think it does with the land wind also.

The Commission adjourned to to-day (Thursday) at 2 p.m.

THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN adjourned special general meeting of members of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay was held on Tuesday afternoon at the Municipal offices for further consideration of certain new works proposed to be undertaken in 1878, Colonel Hancock in the chair. There were also present:—Messrs. J. M. Maclean, E. R. Freeborn, Grattan Geary, D. S. Kemp, T. B. Kirkham, F. Mathew, Surgeon Major John Pinkerton, Sir Frank H. Souter, Knight, C. S. I., Mr. N. Spencer, the Hon'bles Dosabhoy Framjee C. S. I., Mahomed Ali Rogay, and Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee, Mr. Ardaseer Framjee Moos, Drs. Atmaram Pandoorung, and Shantaram Vithul, Messrs. Bhugwandass Purshotumdass, Bomanjee Pestonjee Master, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Messrs. Cowasjee Manockjee Limjee, Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama, Homejee Cursetjee Dady, Janardhun Gopal Muntrey, Joomabhoy Lalljee, Cursetjee Rustomjee Cama, Lukhmidass Khimjee, Moorarjee Goculdass, Muncherjee Nowrozjee Banajee, Nanabhoy Bramjee Jeejeebhoy, Nowrojee Byramjee Suntook, Nowrojee Furdoonjee, Pherozeba Merwanjee Mehta, Raghunath Narayen Khote, Dr. Rustomjee Cowasjee Badhurjee, Vandrawandass Purshotumdass, Messrs. Varjeewandass Madhowdass, and Venayekrao Ramchunder Luxumonjee.

NEW POLICE STATION AND QUARTERS AT PYDHONEE.

The Chairman said that, on the last occasion, they left off at the question regarding a grant of Rs. 21,000 for a new police station and quarters at Pydhonee; and he would read the propositions that were then made. They were as follows:—

Proposed by Mr. J. M. Maclean, and seconded by Sir Frank Souter, "That Rs. 21,000 be sanctioned for building a new police station and quarters at Pydhonee and purchase of land for the same."

Proposed as an amendment by Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, and seconded by Mr. Nowrojee Byramjee Suntook, "That the proposed grant of Rs. 21,000 for building new police station and quarters at Pydhonee be not sanctioned, but that an adequate supply of water for domestic consumption, and for the protection of life and property on the occurrence of fires, being of greater importance to the city of Bombay than the construction of permanent and commodious quarters for European superintendents of police, this meeting resolves that the available surplus income of the Municipal Corporation for the next year be reserved for appropriation towards the construction of a service reservoir at Bhundarwada, and mains as proposed by the Municipal Executive Engineer in his report on 'an improvement of the water-supply of Bombay,' submitted to the Corporation on the 19th January last; or towards any other approved means of improving the present defective supply and distribution of water in the city, so as to utilize the Vehar water supply as much as possible."

Proposed as another amendment by Mr. Raghunath Khote, and seconded by Mr. K. C. Bedarkur, "That the consideration of this question be deferred until the whole scheme, said to be in contemplation for the provision of lines and stations for the police, is laid before the Corporation."

Mr. Kirkham said his recollection of the last proposition was that Mr. Raghunath wished the work should be done by a loan, and not from current revenue.

Mr. Raghunath said that was his intention in proposing his amendment.

The Secretary quietly produced the original amendment saying,—Here is Mr. Raghunath's amendment in his own handwriting.

Mr. Raghunath remembered saying in the course of his remarks on the last occasion that they should save Rs. 30,000 in rents, and that they should raise a loan of three lakhs for building the police quarters.

At Mr. Raghunath's request the following addition was allowed to be made to his amendment—"That the cost of the same should be met by a loan, and not from current revenue."

The Hon'ble Mr. Rogay said Mr. Nowrojee's proposition had his hearty support; and he believed there was no one who would disagree with him in thinking that the construction of a reservoir which would give more water to the poorer classes should have precedence over the construction of platial quarters for the police inspectors. The head of the Police, Sir Frank Souter, had laid great stress on the importance of the police quarters, and he affirmed that unless the new stations were sanctioned, it would be necessary to withdraw the police altogether from Shaik Abdool Rahman Street. Outside the Corporation as well as in the Corporation itself, the remark must have struck many as a threat held out by Sir Frank Souter to the Corporation. (Mr. Kemp.—No, no.) Mr. Rogay thought that the Commissioner of Police, taking advantage of his position as a member of the Corporation, had been using a threat towards them to urge them to sanction the expenditure of large sums of money for his pet policemen. (Cries of "no, no.") Mr. Rogay might say that formerly there was no police station in Shaik Abdool Rahman Street; and that it was only since the unfortunate disturbance that a police station was established in that street with a view to afford greater security to the Parsees living in that quarter, and to protect the place where their *gumbhars* (religious feasts) were celebrated. Sir Frank Souter told them that the house at present occupied by the police was not a fit residence for Europeans, and that unless they at once sanctioned the construction of palatial residences for his police officers, he would altogether withdraw the police from the street. Mr. Rogay said he need scarcely remark that the police had a duty to perform, and they must perform it by living in crowded parts of the city. As to the house at present occupied, he might say it was not unfit for residence. It was occupied by such a great man as the first Baronet, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, and surely it ought to be a fit place for the residence of police inspectors on a salary of Rs. 200 per month. With regard to the expected saving, Mr. Rogay thought there would be none unless both the Moombadevi and Shaik Abdool Rahman Street police stations were abolished. Besides this was not the time to discuss the question of the construction of new police stations, as it was desirable to have the whole scheme for the accommodation of the police force before the Corporation; and he would object most strongly to the expenditure of money for such a purpose out of current revenue. The Commissioner of Police said that European police officers could not live in that house; but Mr. Rogay thought they could, and that they had no help for it. He thought that it was the duty of every member of the Corporation to provide a good supply of water for the poorer classes; and that they ought not to miss this golden opportunity to complete a scheme so much needed for the urgent wants of the people of Bombay.

The Hon'ble Mr. Dosabboy Framjee said he was going to propose a third amendment, "That Rs 21,000 be sanctioned for building a new police station and quarters at Pydhonee and purchase of land for the same, provided that Government agree to contribute one-third of the cost." Mr. Nowrojee's resolution, which sought to provide for larger supply of water to the poorer classes, was no doubt a good one and had his (Mr. Dosabhoy's) cordial approval. No one more than he (Mr. Dosabhoy) admired Mr. Nowrojee's zeal and energy for the welfare of the ratepayers of Bombay, which were shown in the discussion of all municipal affairs; but in his zeal, Mr. Nowrojee was in this instance led away so as to ignore the claims of a deserving class of public servants, the police officers, and the good work that was proposed, namely the construction of proper police stations. The Hon'ble Mr. Rogay, on the other hand, simply wanted to defer the consideration of an urgent necessity. As to the arguments arising from the contributions of the Government of Bengal or the Government of Madras towards the cost of the police, Mr. Dosabhoy thought they should be laid aside for the present as having no direct bearing on the question before them. That question simply was, whether a police station at Pydhonee was necessary or not? From his experience as a magistrate of police, he was clearly of opinion that it was necessary. There could be no doubt that it had the most advantageous and central position for police quarters. He should say that, if they sanctioned the proposed station at Pydhonee, it would be possible to abolish the Moombadevi and Shaik Abdool Rahman Street stations, and cause a saving in rent of Rs. 225 per month, which, if capitalized for twelve years, would amount to the cost of the construction of the new station. Government would require the whole of the ground-floor as a lock-up, and therefore it was to be expected that Government would be willing to bear one-third the cost. At present some of the lock-ups were disgraceful dismal cells, not endurable for a day; and it was expedient to assist in improving the condition of the prisoners who now suffered great privations from the want of proper lock-ups. All things considered—the greater security of life and property, the increased efficiency of the police, &c.—Mr. Dosabhoy thought they should lose no time in providing central positions for police stations. Mr. Dosabhoy was in favour of the Bhundarwarra scheme, remarking it should be carried out by all means, but not in opposition to the Pydhonee station; and the Corporation ought to undertake both works. He might say that he was only speaking in support of a police station at Pydhonee, and not in favour of the removal of the Oomercarry one.

Mr. Dosabhoy's amendment was seconded by Mr. V. R. Luxumonjee.

Mr. Bomonjee Pestonjee Master said he was not in a position to give an opinion as to the outlandish district of Oomercarry (a laugh); but as to Shaik Abdool Rahman Street, which was only a few yards' distance from his house, he should say it was situated in the healthiest part of the town. He never suffered in health from living there, and he could procure a clean bill of health from all the doctors' in the Corporation or any other in the city. (A laugh.) He thought that European police officers could easily preserve their health in that quarter by taking good food and good drink—pure and unadulterated (laughter)—in moderate quantities. From his experience he should say that the district in which he lived is remarkable both for the longevity and the fecundity of its inhabitants (Laughter.) After indulging in a few more humorous touches, into which the space at our command forbids us following him, Mr. Bomonjee said he supported Mr. Nowrojee's motion for the construction of the Bhundarwarra reservoir. It appeared from Mr. Walton's evidence before the Drainage Commission that the reservoir could be constructed at about three lakhs under the estimate. As to the want of water felt by the poorer classes in the native town, Mr. Bomonjee proceeded to read from the newspaper report the remarks he had made on the subject at a meeting of the Corporation held in January last.

Mr. Raghunath said the Bhundarwarra reservoir question was not before the meeting. The question before them being the construction of a police station at Pydhonee, Mr. Bomonjee was out of order.

The Chairman said he was of opinion that it was not competent to any member of the Corporation to propose that money should be spent for the Bhundarwarra reservoir because no previous notice had been given. Mr. Nowrojee's own motion did not stick to the reservoir. The Chairman would remind members that they had sat long over the budget, and suggest that further remarks should be as brief as possible. All the members of the Corporation were no doubt in favour of improving the water supply, but the question now before them was whether Rs. 21,000 should be sanctioned for building a police station at Pydhonee.

Mr. Bomonjee remarked that unless they improved the water supply at once, great harm would be done, and that six lakhs worth of property would be burnt by fire in as many months.

The Chairman ruled that Mr. Bomonjee was out of order in not speaking to the motion.

Mr. Kemp supported Mr. Nowrojee's amendment. He admitted that much depended on the energy and efficiency of the police force, and thought the Corporation generally would endorse Mr. Spencer's tribute to their increased efficiency of late years; he therefore entirely disapproved of the tone of levity with which the argument regarding the health of European police officers had been treated by some members, and he thought every member of the Corporation would disapprove of those remarks. (Mr. Kirkham.—Hear, hear.) The construction of good police stations was a work of public utility which should be undertaken by the Corporation. (Hear, hear.) But there were many works of public utility to be taken into consideration, and chief among them was the distribution of the water supply, which had been a subject of complaint for many years. Recently the fire at Messrs. Thacker and Company's showed a failure of water for one half or three-quarters of an hour. Mr. Kemp thought they should be wanting in their duty and should not deserve the confidence of the ratepayers if they missed this opportunity of improving the water supply, which the present Deputy Executive Engineer had studied and reported upon ——

Mr. Bomonjee Master said Mr. Kemp should be asked to sit down as he had been asked for doing the very same thing.

The Chairman said he had already decided that the question of the water supply was not before the meeting. He did not make Mr. Bomonjee sit down.

Mr. Bomonjee (rather excitedly)—I beg your pardon, you did. (Cries of "order, order.")

Mr. Kemp was proceeding to remark that they had left too long the supervision of the Water Works Department to the Executive Engineer.

The Chairman—I must say that you are wandering very much from the subject before us.

Mr. Kemp thereupon concluded by saying that until something effectual was done to remedy the growing mismanagement in water distribution he should strenuously oppose sums like the one under discussion being granted for less urgent purposes.

Mr. Kirkham said that, profiting by the ruling of the Chairman, he should be very brief in his remarks,—noticing what the proposition and the amendments were. (Describes at some length the scope of the amendments proposed by Messrs. Nowrojee, Raghunath, and Dosabhoy.) It seemed to him that there was a good deal of truth in each of those amendments only if they could extract the truth out of them. Mr. Rogay and Mr. Nowrojee seemed to him to take a wrong view of Sir Frank Souter's proposition, for when he (Sir Frank) laid a stress upon the health and comfort of the police officers, it was absurd to look at that as the ultimate end aimed at. It was only a means to an end—it really meant increased efficiency of the police force. He would admit that both the efficiency of the police and the improvement of the water supply were equally and vitally important; but he thought that scant justice had been done the Police Commissioner of this city in his efforts to advance the efficiency and the interests of the force under his command. When the head of any department ceased to take an interest in its welfare, it was a bad day for the department and for the public that was interested in the successful working of that department. So far then from being to blame for his advocacy, Sir Frank Souter deserved their best thanks for his efforts to increase the efficiency of his force. All civilized cities had police stations in convenient situations with telegraphic communication; and some day or another, this city must have similar police stations; and he (Mr. Kirkham) expected some day to see police stations connected by telegraphic communication with fire brigade stations. It required no argument to show that good police stations must be built one day or another, but there were one or two questions about which no positive information was available. Before they began to vote money, the Corporation should know how much Government were prepared to give. Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee deserved their thanks for showing them that the Governments of Bengal and of Madras were very liberal in their contributions to the police there.

Sir Frank Souter mentioned he had no reason to believe that Government would bear the whole cost of the police lines and quarters the estimates for which had been sent in.

Mr. Kirkham said they did not know what Government were prepared to contribute. The Corporation had a strong claim upon Government; but it was an indeterminate point, and so was Mr. Raghunath's proposition also. If Mr. Dosabhoy would add to his amendment that the Town Council should be requested to prepare estimates and lay the whole subject before the Corporation, Mr. Kirkham thought it would meet the necessities of the case.

Sir Frank Souter mentioned that, from the correspondence he had seen, he should say Government would probably contribute the land for the police stations outside the city free of charge, but he could not say what they would contribute to their construction.

Mr. Raghunath here rose to address the meeting, when

Mr. Maclean remarked that Mr. Raghunath—who himself rose to order a short time before—was out of order, he having once addressed the meeting.

Mr. Raghunath—I have a right to speak.

The Chairman—If everybody speaks to each amendment separately, there will be no end. I think one speech would be enough.

Mr. Raghunath—I will abide by your ruling, but I think I have a right to speak. And I have not much to say.

Dr. Cowasjee—Then better sit down. (A laugh.)

Mr. Raghunath, however, spoke at some further length in the face of interruptions.

The Municipal Commissioner said the present difficulty was the selection of the sites. One would probably be the site of the work-shops, which would go to Parell.

Mr. Kirkham wanted to propose a fourth amendment, but the Chairman ruled he was too late.

Mr. Maclean, as the mover of the original proposition, briefly replied. He preferred the course originally recommended by the Town Council to any of the numerous courses which had since been offered for the acceptance of the Corporation, and, all of which had attractions for Mr. Kirkham, though he could not apparently make up his mind to follow any one of them. The proposition before the Corporation was not a scheme for the accommodation of the whole police force of the city; but it was only for providing a new police station and quarters in a central position at Pydhonee. As to the fitness of the police quarters in Shaik Abdool Rahman Street for the residence of European police officers, he would prefer the opinion of the Commissioner of police to the opinion of any native member. Then the question was whether the cost of construction should be met by a loan or from current revenue. Mr. Maclean thought it would be ridiculous to raise a loan for Rs 1,28,000, which would be the whole sum required for police stations and quarters within the town. Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee had all his (Mr. Maclean's) sympathies in the object he had at heart, namely as to providing a larger supply of water for the poorer classes of the population, and if he had proposed his amendment on the motion for building a station at Oomercarry as well as that of Pydhornee this year, he (Mr. M.) would have strongly supported it. Mr. Maclean thought, however, that they could currently build the Bhundarwarra reservoir as well as the police station at Pydhonee, (hear hear) and build a new station every year one after the other, so that the whole work could be done out of current revenue. He hoped therefore that the present proposition would be passed.

Sir Frank Souter said that, after the statement made by Mr. Maclean, he very willingly withdrew the notice of motion he had given for a grant for the building of a new police station in place of the one at Oomercarry.

The Chairman read the original proposition and the amendments. On a division, Mr. Nowrojee's motion was carried both as an amendment and a substantive proposition.

Mr. Nowrojee then wanted to move another proposition to give effect, he said, to his amendment.

The Chairman said he could not do it now; it must be on some other occasion.

MISCELLANEOUS GRANTS.

On the motion of Mr. Maclean, seconded by Mr. Rogay, Rs. 4,800 were voted for a drain at the new Dhobies' lines.

On the motion of Mr. Maclean, seconded by Mr. Raghunath, a grant of Rs. 5,000 was sanctioned for sluices water works.

Mr. Maclean proposed, seconded by Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, that Rs. 3,000 be sanctioned for asphalting footpaths round the Crawford Market. This was agreed to. A little more business remained; but members left in a hurry, and for want of a *quorum* the meeting was adjourned until Tuesday next.

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

UNSEAWORTHY SAILORS.

WE recently called attention to the great number of disreputable sailors who were in a chronic state of imprisonment in Madras, preferring the jail to their ships. A letter from Mr. Wooltan, Master of the ship *Inverdrine*, dated the 23rd instant, and addressed to Messrs. Wilson & Co., fully bears out what we stated, though without further knowledge we are at a loss to understand the conduct of the Magistrate on the question. The letter is as follows:—"Gentlemen, I have the honour of informing you that yesterday I took two refractory seamen before the Magistrate, who, after hearing my charge against them, and their reply, refused to inflict any punishment; consequently I paid off one, and sent the other on board by the police boat, and shipped another man. The consequence is that this morning the whole of the crew have combined to disobey my lawful commands, and have refused to get the ship under weigh. I am therefore under the necessity of employing men from other ships now lying in the roads to take my ship out to sea. I shall therefore feel greatly obliged if you will kindly send this for publication to your valuable journals."—*Madras Athenæum.*

H. M.'S 44TH FOOT.

(Deccan Times, Nov. 24.)

THIS evening a portion of this distinguished old corps will leave for Burmah. Although their sojourn here has been brief it gives us sufficient opportunity, not only to base an opinion, but to establish a firm conviction of the sterling worth of the corps—both officers and men, or to adopt a popular phrase in the army, "the whole box and dice." Many have been the occurrences associated with the regiment that will serve make them remembered by those they leave behind, and which they themselves will not forget wherever they may go. The affability of the Officers of the regiment the respectable demeanour of the Non-Commissioned Officers, and the conduct of the men tended to make the corps popular with all ranks in each arm of the service, and with the people of the cantonment in general, so much so that the departure of the regiment is very much regretted by all classes. The utmost cordiality existed between the men of the 44th and their brethren in arms of the other corps stationed in this place, and what with the entertainments and social gatherings, which they were such good hands in getting up, they catered well for the public, and their absence will be felt by those that are left behind. The 44th is essentially a smart corps, well disciplined, and kept in perfect order. The appearance of the regiment on parade is remarkable, and a finer body of men under arms, no general could desire to take into the field. It must be said that the regiment has been blessed with a succession of good commanding officers, which has contributed to make it what it is, one of the best infantry corps in the army. The internal economy of the regiment is most admirable, and all its institutions are carried on particularly well; and when it is considered that these institutions embrace workshops of all kinds, a printing press, a soda water manufactory, a kind of co-operative store to which the coffee shop was attached, besides a splendid library and reading room, all under the entire control and management of the regimental authorities and worked by men of the regiment, it speaks volumes in favour of the system which can bring about such good results, and of the men who are instrumental in bringing them about. Unlike the system pursued in other regiments, all the institutions belonging to the 44th are carried on only and solely for the benefit of the men, hence the vast interest evinced in them by all ranks, from the officer commanding downwards. We always been of opinion that a regiment in this country ought to be a little world in itself, as independent as possible of its surroundings, to which it should not be dependent for its requirements; but capable of supplying itself, and we therefore closely watched the regiment about to leave us, to see how far it was possible to do so. We must say that to a great extent the problem was successfully solved, and with the experience which this regiment affords us, we have no hesitation in declaring that the extension of the system which the 44th Regiment had in force is quite possible. There is no reason whatever why a regiment should not supply itself with all that is necessary in the way of food and raiment, and the hundred and one little comforts so needful to make life pleasant. As a regiment, the 44th certainly did contrive, all the time they were in Secunderabad, to make themselves comfortable, contented, and happy besides trying their best to render their companions in other corps equally so, and in providing for their own amusement and entertainment they catered for the amusement and entertainment of the whole station, which of late has had little recreation of this kind in any other way. The men of the regiment themselves are sorry to leave Secunderabad, and Secunderabad is sorry to part with them. For some days past the cantonment has been exercised in leave-taking, and both officers and men have had farewell balls and farewell dinners on all sides.

RIFLE MATCHES FOR LADIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE PIONEER.

SIR,—I send you a score made at a late rifle meeting, held at Saugor, Central Provinces, in the hope that it may interest some of your lady readers sufficiently to persuade them also to try their luck with the rifle, and so introduce a new pastime to their notice, which may somewhat relieve the trying monotony of their lives in India. In this, and other matches which have taken place, the fair competitors, with one graceful exception, who knelt, adopted the sitting position for firing; the gentlemen were allowed to shoot in any position most lying down, which shows the very good shooting of some of the ladies in comparison. ADJEDAUMO.

MATCH.

Five shots at 200 yards. Any position. Third class target. Snider Rifle.

	Total Points.		Total Points.
Mrs Atkinson	9	Miss Drysdale	16
Miss Aynsley	11	Mrs Foster	11
Miss M Aynsley	9	Miss Martyr	15
Miss Bateman	13	Mrs Noverre	16
Miss L Bateman	12	Mr O'Connell	7
Mrs Carey	8	Mrs Yates	12
Capt Atkinson	17	Capt Noverre	14
Major Carey	12	Mr Noble	13
Mr Doorman	15	Mr Rodon	15
Mr Foster	16	Major Thompson	12
Total	122	Total	131

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

THE MAGNANIMITY OF UNBELIEF.

(Spectator.)

IN the papers which Mr. Frederic Harrison has contributed to the *Nineteenth Century* on "The Soul and Future Life," and in his reply to the many criticisms whom those papers drew down upon him, there is visible precisely the same state of mind which is so curiously illustrated in Harriet Martineau's "Autobiography,"—the state of mind, we mean, which Miss Cobbe, in her striking contribution to the *Theological Review* of this month, happily terms one of "magnanimous atheism." Any one who has seen a shrunken and withered apple apparently revive under the exhausted receiver of an air-pump, may perhaps have some notion, derived from that analogy, of the reason of this swelling of the heart in a sort of triumphant relief at the imaginary evanescence of the religious influences under the pressure of which it had lived. The apple swells out because the atmospheric pressure on the outside is removed, and the confined air in it consequently expands till it seems as sound and plump as it was while all its juices were rich and full. And so, we take it, the elation of mind which Harriet Martineau so vividly describes, the gratulation wherewith she looked up to the midnight stars, and thought within herself that the creeds of her youth were a system of illusions which she and Mr. Atkinson had contrived to throw off, was due to the cessation of the pressure of that sense of constant obligation and claim under which she had formerly been living, and its exchange for the conviction that instead of trying to interpret painfully the demands of another and higher spirit upon her own, all she had to do was to give free vent to her own aspirations, and follow the impulses of her own thought. "When," wrote Miss Martineau, * "in the evenings of that spring, I went out (as I always do when in health) to meet the midnight on my terrace, or in bad weather in the porch, and saw and felt what I always do see and feel there at that hour, what did it matter whether people who were nothing to me had smiled or frowned when I passed them in the village in the morning? When I experienced the still new joy of feeling myself to be a portion of the universe, resting on the security of its everlasting laws, certain that its Cause was wholly out of the sphere of human attributes, and that the special destination of my race is infinitely nobler than the highest prepared under a scheme of divine moral government, how could it matter to me that the adherents of a decaying mythology (the Christian following the heathen as the heathen followed the barbaric-fetish) were fiercely clinging to their Man-God, their scheme of salvation, their reward and punishment, their essential pay-system, as ordered by their mythology? . . . . To the emancipated, it is a small matter that those who remain imprisoned are shocked at the daring which goes forth into the sunshine and under the stars to study and enjoy, without leave asked, or the fear of penalty." How like the breath of relief with which Miss Martineau observes that the displeasure or pleasure of her neighbours is nothing to her, is that with which she remarks that to go and "meet the midnight" was delightful to her after supposing as she used to suppose, that at such times she went to meet a spirit who was conducting a 'divine moral government,' and had promised to reward and punish men according to their works. It is, as she expressly says, the feeling that 'the midnight' she went to meet, though resting on 'the security of everlasting laws' was entirely 'out of the sphere of human attributes,' entirely unrelated to the Man-God of Christian worship, which filled her with this sense of elation. In precisely the same tone, Mr. Frederic Harrison expounds his 'religion of humanity,' and throws off all the beliefs of the theologians, as constructed out of 'dithyrambic hypotheses and evasive tropes.' There is in all the Positivists, a note of scornful triumph as they clear their souls of what they call the superstitions of ages, and exhort us to be content with worshipping the providence which the race of man exercises over individual men, and with anticipating the 'posthumous activities' which are to be the somewhat worthless, but the only conceivable, equivalents for immortal growth. In all the soliloquies and all the homilies to which the Positivists give utterance, you can see the same sense of relief, in fact the air which Miss Cobbe so well describes as the air of magnanimity,—as if they were doing something rather grand, and rising in their own estimation, as they cast to the winds the old faiths. Yet Miss Martineau, as Miss Cobbe reminds us, was dismayed when she thought of the pain which her new belief in personal annihilation would carry to the heart of some friends of hers who were widows, and who lived in the hope not only of a future life in God, but of a future reunion with the objects of their warmest earthly love, and whom she feared it might even deprive of reason to have this hope taken away from them. Yet with all this dismay, she speaks of her new disbelief as a potent remedy for human ills which it would be selfish in her to keep to herself. "My comrade and I both care for our kind, and we could not see them suffering as we had suffered, without imparting to them our consolation and our joy. Having found, as my friend said, a spring in the desert, should we see the multitude wandering in desolation and not show them our refreshment?" Whereupon Miss Cobbe remarks, "Would it not have been a more appropriate simile to say, 'Having found that the promised land was a mirage, we hastened back joyfully to bring the interesting tidings to our friends in the wilderness, some of whom we expected would go mad when they received our intelligence to which, from their great respect for us, we knew they would attach the utmost importance. By some strange fortuity, however, they did not quite believe our report, and went on their way as before, under the pillar of cloud'?" Yet it is evident that while, on the one hand, the Positivists are conscious that they are trying to remove a faith in which the human spirit profoundly rests, they do really feel, on the other hand, as if those who can share their point of view were throwing off a weight of care, and growing freer and nobler and more dignified beings in so doing,—as if in fact, to use Miss Martineau's phrase, going "to meet the midnight" were an infinitely freer and less humiliating act of mind than going to meet God. They move more easily when they imagine themselves merely under the midnight than they could under the eye of Divine righteousness, and they become higher beings in their own estimation, just as the apple blooms out again under the exhausted receiver. Mr. Harrison, indeed, expressly finds fault with the Christian order of thought for thinking so poorly of man as he is. He speaks of the view of their own lives taken by men who hold that much of what they have done will result in 'posthumous activities' of a very unsatisfactory kind, and a great proportion of their past in posthumous activities that are simply morally indifferent, being neither bad nor good, as mere pessimists, and adds, "Pessimism as to the essential dignity of man, and the steady development of his race, is one of the surest marks of the enervating influence of this dream of a celestial glory." In other words, to Mr. Harrison as certainly to Miss Martineau, all humiliation is pessimism,—even though it touches in no way the essential dignity of man, but rather only the unsuccessful attempts of the individual ego to reach that essential dignity of man. As the belief in God vanishes, the satisfaction with ourselves as we are, grows, and we begin to be quite sure that the vast majority of all our "posthumous activities" will go to increase the store of testimony accumulating to all future ages of "the essential dignity of man."

Now, we are far from blaming the Positivists for this result of their scepticism. It seems to us to be in most cases a certain result of it;—of course not in all cases, because the vanishing of the belief in God does not in the least extinguish Him; and to those few who are real enough to see the truth about *themselves*, in spite of the intellectual bewilderment in which they may live as to the Author of their being, the consciousness of the poverty of their motives, and of the vein of selfishness in even their best actions, of the half-and-halfness of their aspirations, of the mixture of self-love in their affections, and of the dull edge of their virtue, must be as keen as if they fully recognised the Presence which really shows them all this about themselves. But there are very few of us who are thus realists. Inevitably, in the cultivated at least, the failure to recognise anything higher than man above us must make man himself,—even as he is,—seem a more satisfactory being than he can ever seem to those who compare him constantly with Christ. As certainly as the failure to recognise the attraction of the sun led our forefathers into all sorts of exaggerations of the stability of the earth, the failure to recognise the divine love and righteousness, will lead those who miss them to exaggerate the worth and value of human love and righteousness. It is the weight of our debt and obligation which makes us see what poor creatures, except through the divine help, we really are. Remove the sense of these higher obligations, and we grow inevitably in our own estimation, just as the withered apple revives when the air ceases to press upon it. Indeed, the real issue between the Positivist and the Christian might fairly well be summed-up in the one question whether humility be a morbid and misleading quality, or the very truth and core of all real self-knowledge. If the former, the Positivists are right; if the latter, the Christians. But what shall be the test? Why surely the experience of the past affords us test enough. Mr. Harrison says in effect that the tendency to think lightly of man as he is is the result,—and we agree with him,—of man's "dream of celestial glory." Well, but what has been the moral fruit of that stoic self estimation and magnanimity which is now again lifting up its head, as compared with the attitude of moral humiliation which Mr. Harrison calls "pessimism"? Whence have the great beneficent moral agencies of the world sprung? From the optimism of self-satisfied human dignity, or from the pessimism,—if so it is to be called,—of the ages of humility? Surely all that is morally great in man, from the greater works of charity to the greater triumphs of the spirit of truth have sprung out of that spirit of humility which has acribed all its achievements to the power of God, and has found the confidence necessary for effecting even the greatest revolutions in human society only because it believed itself to be driven on by Him. The grand, picturesque magnanimity of the Stoic school has done nothing for humanity, compared with the spirit of Christian humiliation; and, tested by the past at least, the equanimity or magnanimity which seems to spring from doubt will be barren indeed, compared with the self-depreciation, or even, if you please to call it so, self-disgust, springing out of the knowledge of a diviner Presence and a mightier Will.

* "Autobiography," Vol. II., p. 355.

MR. GLADSTONE AND MR. LOWE ON EXTENDED SUFFRAGE.

(Times.)

IN the new number of the *Nineteenth Century* Mr. Gladstone has published an elaborate reply to Mr. Lowe's arguments against the proposal to extend household suffrage to the counties; and, in spite of the profound interest excited by the troubles of the Continent, the article will excite keen discussion. It would not be easy to find two English statesmen better fitted to debate the two sides of the question at issue. If we seek passionate hatred of Democracy such as we find in the speeches and the writings of Burke, we must go, not to the Tory, but to the Liberal Party—not to Lord Beaconsfield, or Sir Stafford Northcote, or even Lord Salisbury, but to Mr. Lowe. The finest of all his oratorical passages was a denunciation of the intellectual barrenness, and sameness, and stunted growths of Democracy. He compared it to a plain in which every ant's nest is a mountain and every thistle a forest tree. Unlike Burke, however, he attacks Democracy, not with sentiment and imagination, but with a logic which savours of the lecture-room when it does not borrow its keenness from the Courts of Law. He has learnt in the school of Bentham to combat the Democratic opinions of his master's disciples. Or perhaps it would be more correct to say that the fineness of Mr. Lowe's intelligence has filled him with a kind of inquisitorial intolerance for numerical stupidity; and he expresses his anger with the pitiless rigour of a logician. Mr. Gladstone justly says that in the whole array of our public men we have not "a more ingenuous, a more artless, any more than we have a more logical or trenchant, reasoner." Mr. Lowe thinks that each reduction of the franchise has been a degradation and a danger, and therefore he would not give votes to the agricultural labourers. Mr. Gladstone, on the other hand, comes to the consideration of the question with a much wider range of sympathies. He has more faith in the native impulses of mankind; he has less faith in precisely cut political theories. While meeting Mr. Lowe on his own ground by contesting the logical sufficiency of certain arguments against the extension of the franchise, he lifts the discussion into an atmosphere which his opponent would not find very congenial. His reasoning is that of a man who has meditated much on the diversity and the subtilty of human nature, and whose faith in the accuracy of its impulses has been strengthened by wide historical study as well as by experience of the English character. Mr. Gladstone's argument is as characteristic as that of Mr. Lowe, and it throws light on a good many other things than the County Franchise. It helps to explain why Mr. Gladstone himself has, throughout the agitation respecting the troubles in Turkey, put much more trust in the instincts of the multitude and of the scholarly few than in those of the rich, of society, and the "garrisons" of the clubs.

In one respect, however, he grants all, and perhaps more than all, that Mr. Lowe would demand, for he does not believe that the extension of the franchise has improved our legislative machinery. He thinks, indeed, that in many ways it has done exactly the reverse. The most stubborn of Tories will be delighted by the tribute he pays to the excellences displayed by Parliament before it was touched by the Reform Act of 1832. Mr. Newdegate himself could not speak with more enthusiasm of an institution which Liberal opinion systematically condemns. Mr. Gladstone believes that before the triumph of the Whigs the Parliamentary Constitution was full of flaws in theory and blots in practice, but that it was, nevertheless, one of the wonders of the world. "Time was its parent; Silence was its nurse." Even when it misrepresented the wishes of the majority, it was sometimes right. Political philosophers tell us that in a Democratic society it is absolutely essential to represent minorities; but the old system did that duty better than the present. It made admirable provision for diversity of interests, for the representation of mind, for the political training of the youth who had in them the materials of statesmen. Mr. Gladstone sees a distinct degradation in recent Parliaments. They are crowded with rich men and merely Provincial magnates, who never had the mental power or the culture requisite for the highest offices of political life, or whose minds had stiffened long before they entered the House of Commons. The ablest young men are hopelessly excluded, unless they have great wealth as well as power of brain. Those of them who would have got seats in the old, bad, hateful days of rotten boroughs now, he says, betake themselves to political discussion in the Press; and he declines to admit that "a laborious training in irresponsible, anonymous, and pungent criticism" is a proper substitute for the "manly and noble discipline" imparted by a youth spent in Parliament. Such opinions lead him to the inference that, in some important respects, the old Parliamentary constitution was more favourable to the public interests than our present system. Here we almost seem to hear the voice of that "stern and unbending" Toryism which Macaulay attributed to Mr. Gladstone when the young member for Newark already seemed to be the political heir of Sir Robert Peel. But, if the old Parliaments were so good, why should we go further and further away from the system on which they were based? Mr. Gladstone virtually replies that the franchise is an educational power; that the possession of it quickens the intelligence and tends to bind the nation together; and that it is more important to have an alert, well-taught, and satisfied people than a theoretically good legislative machine. It is, indeed, quite true that the whole practice of modern Liberalism is condemned unless we assume that it is better for a people to be indifferently ruled by itself than governed with scientific precision by a despot, an oligarchy, or a club of cultivated men. Mr. Gladstone would not, of course, apply that principle to all societies alike. He would admit that the safety of the State itself must be the first consideration; but, so long as that end is secured, we have no right, he thinks, to keep the franchise within an arbitrary limit. Thus he repeats the famous principle by which he startled the House of Commons one memorable Wednesday afternoon, when Lord Russell's poor little Reform Bill was still deemed revolutionary, and when Household Suffrage was held to be almost synonymous with anarchy. Mr. Whiteside replied that such reasoning led straight to universal suffrage, and even now many people will be startled to find that Mr. Gladstone all but admits the correctness of the inference. He has no horror of universal suffrage. He says much in favour of it, although, of course, he would guard himself from the necessity of accepting it by asking in specific cases whether it would tend to strengthen or destroy the State. Mr. Lowe would reply that universal suffrage—the tyranny of the ignorant multitude—would ruin England; but Mr. Gladstone is pushed towards an opposite opinion by his general faith in human instincts and his special trust in the good sense of his countrymen. We have certainly drifted to a marvellous distance from the position of Lord Palmerston when the most eminent of Liberal statesmen can appeal to the practice of France for an argument in favour of giving the suffrage to all "adult males, subjects of Her Majesty, not specially disabled, and duly identified by public authority as to place and particulars."

Be that as it may, Mr. Gladstone refuses to admit

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the existence of any tenable ground for withholding household suffrage from the counties. Has, or has not, he asks, the extension of the franchise done harm? The nation has certainly not at least been harmed by any of the precipices into which Conservative orators declared that it would fall if it should stray from the old lines of the Constitution. Although it fell down a precipice in 1832 and down another in 1867, it is none the worse for the tumble. Why, then, should it fear another fall from the height of the existing county franchise? Mr. Gladstone is certain that there is less danger of Democratic excesses in this country than in most others, because the English love of liberty is not accompanied, as it is in France, by a love of equality. He thinks that the English people have a positive love of inequality, which is expressed by the preference of popular constituencies for a Lord, and by the unalloyed homage which great landowners and peers receive from their humbler neighbours. Envy, which has been a great disintegrating force in some countries, has been all but powerless in the political contests of England. On general grounds, therefore, Mr. Gladstone has no fear of a more extended suffrage, and he thinks that it would be a positive gain for reasons which, we fear, will repel the harder and less sympathetic intellect of Mr. Lowe. It is not true, we are told, that any particular class is absolutely qualified to exercise political power. The work of government is so difficult that the real question is who are the least disqualified to determine its purpose and its scope. All grades of society, the rich as well as the poor, have special disqualifications on account of their prejudices, their selfish interests, and the narrowness of their intellectual horizon. All have also their special advantages, and Mr. Gladstone declines to admit that those of the poor are so inferior to those of the rich as the rich themselves are apt to assume. In other words, he argues that each class is the best judge of its own interests, and that all are together the best custodians of the larger interests of society. After so frankly accepting a main part of the Democratic creed, Mr. Gladstone can surprise no one when he argues that, if the workmen of the towns are fit to vote, those of the counties cannot be unfit. He is bold enough, indeed, to insinuate that, on the whole, the agricultural labourers will display more calmness of judgment and act less from mere impulse. But would they not be apt to give their votes to the Conservative Party, and thus to postpone a series of great reforms? Mr. Gladstone intrepidly replies that "the liberties of our fellow-subjects form a theme of too high a nature to be determined by the interests of Party." He will take his chance of the result in the full trust that the extension of political responsibility will, in the long run, far more than make up for any delay in the execution of imperative reforms. We presume, therefore, that he would have extended the Franchise even if he had thus postponed the Repeal of the Corn Laws for a dozen years. We shall not at present stop to discuss that principle, but it obviously cuts very deep—far deeper than Mr. Gladstone permits himself to confess. His article, however, has an interest apart from politics. It is a chapter of autobiography as well as an elaborate political argument.

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The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

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AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE.				FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS.			
	With Profits.		Without Profits.		One years.		Seven years.	
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
20	38	7	30	0	21	1	23	0
25	41	6	32	13	23	2	24	10
30	44	10	35	15	26	1	27	5
35	48	6	39	8	28	10	29	10

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said for Europe.

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Bombay, Dec. 1876.

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LIFE DEPARTMENT.

LIFE ASSURANCE FUNDS £1,668,080.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE and another Corporation, whose charters were granted at the same time by King George the First are the two oldest Life Assurance Institutions in existence, the first Life policy issued by this Corporation bore date the 7th June, 1721.

It has been the endeavour of the Court of Directors to introduce into their practice all the real improvements which have been suggested from time to time during this long experience. They have materially simplified the forms of Policy, all the conditions usually endorsed on such documents having been omitted. The bonus to the Assured is increased, owing to the arrangement by which, in consideration of a fixed percentage of the *gross* profits of the Life Assurance Business, the Corporation bears all the expenses of management. This also is an advantage peculiar to this Corporation, which it is enabled to offer from carrying on a Marine and Fire as well as Life business; and one which no exclusively Life Assurance Society, Mutual or Proprietary, can give.

Assurances may be effected either with or without participation in profits.

DIVISION OF PROFITS.

Two-thirds of the profits of the participating Series of Policies are allotted every Five Years to the Assured, every Policy in force at the date of the valuation being entitled to participate. The Assured have the option of receiving their share of the profits in cash, or of appropriating it in increase of the sum assured, or in reduction of the future Annual premium.

At the last Division, made for the Quinquennial Period ending the 31st December, 1875, the Cash Bonus amounted to more than 29 per Cent. of the Premiums, exclusive of extra Premiums, paid during the preceding five years.

The following are examples of the Bonus for the Quinquennial Period ending 31st December, 1875, declared on Policies of £1,000, on which five Annual Premiums had beed paid.

Age at Entry.	Cash Bonus.			Addition to sum Assured.			Rate per Cent. per Annum on sum Assured.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
20	29	3	0	77	17	0	1	11	2
30	36	16	0	84	1	0	1	13	8
40	47	5	0	90	9	0	1	16	2
50	65	15	0	105	14	0	2	2	3

EXPENSES OF MANAGEMENT.

The expenses of management are paid by the Corporation, and not charged to the Life Assurance Funds—an advantage afforded by no other office. The value of this arrangement will be appreciated when it is observed how seriously the increase of these expenses of late years has affected Life Assurance Companies. The result of it will be seen in the very favourable bonus declared.

ENTIRELY NEW RATES OF PREMIUM

Have been computed, based upon recent experience of Anglo Indian Mortality, which at all the younger ages are lower than those heretofore charged.

Instead of charging a high extra Premium during residence in India, reducible on return to Europe of the person whose life is assured, a uniform annual Premium will be payable during the currency of the Policy.

The sums assured and Premiums will be expressed in the Policies in English money. So long as the assured are in India, the Premiums will be payable to the Agents in Rupees, at the rate of exchange fixed from year to year for the adjustment of financial transactions between the Imperial and Indian Governments; or if this be discontinued, then at the current rate of exchange. Claims may be settled either in India or England; the settlement, if made in India, will be by Bill of Exchange drawn by the Agents on the Head Office in London.

The Agents are empowered to accept proposals and to issue Policies.

EXAMPLES OF THE EAST INDIAN RATES FOR CIVILIANS.

Annual Premiums to assure £100 for the Whole Term of a Single Life.

Age next birthday.	With Profits. Annual Premium.			Without Profits. Annual Premium.			Age next birthday.	With Profits. Annual Premium.			Without Profits. Annual Premium.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
20	3	1	11	2	11	8	40	5	3	9	4	14	0
25	3	8	1	2	19	0	45	6	2	6	5	11	0
30	3	17	5	3	9	9	50	7	2	4	6	9	9
35	4	9	9	4	1	1							

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FIRE INSURANCES are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of Property.

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MARINE INSURANCES are effected at the current Premiums. Further information, Forms of application, and Prospectuses, can be had on application to

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Bombay, October, 30 1877.

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In conjunction with this invaluable Preparation may, with great advantage, be taken the OLD DOCTOR'S SARSAPARILLA PILLS, aperient and alterative, but not purgative. Wholesale Agents Messrs. Bathgate and Co. for Bengal and Calcutta; Messrs Barry and Co. Vepery, Madras, or at the Sarsaparilla Depot, 131, Fleet Street, London.

COLT'S NEW GOVERNMENT ARMY REVOLVER,

after a severe competitive trial by the U. S. Ordnance Department in 1873 and 1876, with the best revolvers made, has now been exclusively adopted by the United States Government, and the whole of the United States Cavalry is now armed with them.

It is made to take the English Government Boxer cartridge.

Ammunition for the same may be obtained from the stores of an army in the field.—See General Orders for May, 1877.

Length of barrel 5½ and 7½ inches.

In the trial of 1869, advertised by another maker, the Colt's pistol used was a muzzle loader adapted to the use of metallic cartridges, which pistol has not been made or sold after that year.

COLT'S NEW 41-CAL DERINGER REVOLVER,

Especially suitable for the traveller, for personal and house defence.—See *Land and Water* and *Bell's Life*, April 17, 1875. Weight 12½ ozs.

COLT'S NEW 38-CAL POLICE REVOLVER, Shoots hard and accurate, even at longer ranges. 4-inch barrel; weight, 15 ozs.

COLT'S LARGE-BORE DERINGER, For the Vest Pocket; weight 6½ ozs. PRICE LISTS FREE.

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IMPORTANT TO ALL.

ESPECIALLY to CONSULS, SHIP CAPTAINS, EMIGRANTS, and EUROPEANS generally, who are VISITING or RESIDING IN HOT OR FOREIGN CLIMATES,

as a means of keeping the system clear, and thus taking AWAY THE GROUNDWORK OF MALARIOUS DISEASES and all LIVER COMPLAINTS or as a HEALTH-GIVING, REFRESHING, COOLING, and INVIGORATING BEVERAGE, or as a GENTLE LAXATIVE and TONIC in the VARIOUS FORMS of INDIGESTION,

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.

Prepared from sound ripe Fruit,

is particularly valuable. No TRAVELLER should leave home without a supply, for by its use the most dangerous forms of FEVERS, Blood Poisons, &c., are prevented and cured. It is, in truth, a FAMILY MEDICINE CHEST in the simplest yet most potent form. Instead of being lowering to the system, this preparation is, in the highest degree, invigorating. Its effect in relieving thirst, giving tone to the system, and aiding digestion, is most striking.

FOR BILIOUSNESS OR SICK HEADACHE, Giddiness, Feverishness, or Feverish Colds, Depression of Spirits, Sluggish Liver, Vomiting, Sourness of the Stomach, Heartburn, Costiveness and its evils, Impure Blood and Skin Eruptions, &c., ENO'S FRUIT SALT is the simplest and best remedy yet introduced. It removes, by a natural means, effete matter or poison from the blood, thereby preventing and curing boils, carbuncles, fevers, feverish skin, erysipelas, and all epidemics, and counteracts any ERRORS OF EATING OR DRINKING, or any sudden affliction or mental strain, and prevents diarrhœa. It is a PLEASANT BEVERAGE, which supplies the want of ripe fruit, so essential to the animal economy, and may be taken as an invigorating and cooling draught under any circumstances, from infancy to old age, and may be continued for any length of time, and looked upon as being a simple product of fruit. It is impossible to overstate its value, and on that account no household ought to be without it, for by its use many disastrous results may be entirely prevented. In the nursery it is beyond praise. Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Fruit Salt Works, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Price 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. To be had through any Chemist, as all wholesale houses keep it in stock.

With each bottle of Fruit Salt is wrapped a LARGE ILLUSTRATED SHEET, showing the best means of stamping out infectious diseases, FEVERS, and Blood Poisons, &c. If this INVALUABLE INFORMATION was universally carried out, many forms of disease, now producing such havoc, would cease to exist as Plague, Leprosy, &c., have done, when the true cause has become known.

TO EUROPEANS WHO PROPOSE RESIDING IN, OR VISITING HOT CLIMATES, I consider the Fruit Salt to be an indispensable necessary, for by its use the system is relieved of poisonous matter, the result of eating to nearly the same extent, and of too rich food, as they do in a colder country while so much heat-making food is not required in the warmer climate. By keeping the system clear, the Fruit Salt takes away the ground-work of malarious diseases, and all liver complaints, and neutralises poisonous matter. It ought to be kept in every trunk and bed-room in readiness for any emergency. Without its use the jeopardy of life is immensely increased. Out of a large number of Testimonials I select the following:—

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—A gentleman states,—"In cases of bilious headaches, followed by severe attacks of fever, ENO'S Fruit Salt has acted like a charm, when all other treatment failed. The day is not far distant when the neglect of its use in all fevers and diseases resulting from poisoned blood will be considered criminal." See "Stomach and its trials," 10th edition, post free 14 stamps.

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—Messrs. Gibson & Son, Chemists, of Hexham, say:—"Since we introduced your Fruit Salt in Hexham, a few months ago, we have sold upwards of one thousand bottles, and it gives general satisfaction, as customers who get it almost always recommend it to their friends."

"Rosina Cottage, Ventnor, Isle of Wight, Jan 29, 1877.

"MR. ENO.—Dear Sir,—I write to thank you as being one of my best friends. The effects in my case are astonishing, as I am constitutionally bilious, and am now fifty-two years of age. My mother and youngest sister were never cured of sickness biliousness seems hereditary), and I quite expected to suffer like them for the rest of my life. I am now taking my fourth bottle, and was joined in the others by some of my family, so that I have taken scarcely three bottles. I feel I ought to make some acknowledgment, so trust you will excuse this.

"Yours sincerely, ELIZA PELLING."

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—A LADY writes:—"I think you will be glad to hear that I find your Fruit Salt a most valuable remedy; and I can assure you I recommend it to all my friends, and the result is always satisfactory. Every thing, medicine or food, ceased to act properly; for at least three months before I commenced taking it, the little food I could take generally punished me or returned. My life was one of great suffering, so that I must have succumbed before long. To me and our family it has been a great earthly blessing, I feel I cannot say too much for it. The least I can do is to do my best to make the Fruit Salt known to other sufferers. I am getting better rapidly, and expect to totally recover, after spending hundreds of pounds, and travelling about for twelve years."

"14, Rue de la Paix, Paris, January 16, 1877."

"A gentleman called in yesterday; he is a constant sufferer from Chronic Dyspepsia, and has taken all sorts of Mineral Waters. I recommended him to give your Salt a trial, which he did, and received great benefit he says he never knew what it was to be without pain until he tried your Salt, and for the future shall never be without it in the house. "M. BERAL."

"Your Fruit Salt is beyond all praise. I wish you would sell it here. It would make its own way by its own merit.

"T. A. SOMMERBY, Councillor-at-Law, "20, Old State House, Boston, U. S. A."

November 6, 1875.

NATURAL WAY of RESTORING or PRESERVING HEALTH. Use ENO'S FRUIT SALT (prepared from sound ripe fruit). It is a pleasant beverage, both cooling, refreshing, and invigorating.

Out of a large number of Testimonials we select the following:

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—A gentleman writes:—"I feel quite certain if your FRUIT SALT was known in INDIA and the COLONIES, that the sale would not be limited to thousands of bottles per annum, but MANY MILLIONS. INDIA alone would use more than all England."

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—M.D. (EDINB.) and M.R.C.S., L.A.C., London, writes:—"I am much pleased with your Fruit salt, having tried it on myself. Your theory and remarks are most reasonable. Having nearly died of Typhoid, when studying at College, being the only one out of sixteen who recovered, I mean to go in well for purifying the blood. Though I am sixty-three, I have not the least doubt it will be very serviceable to me."

ERRORS OF EATING OR DRINKING; or, How to Enjoy or Cause Good Food to Agree that would otherwise Disorder the Digestive Organs, and cause Biliousness or Sick Headache, Giddiness, Depression of Spirits, Sourness of the Stomach, Heartburn, Costiveness and its great evils, Impure Blood and Skin Eruptions, and many other disastrous diseases.

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N. B.—The trade supplied on favourable terms.

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The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

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There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P., B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable, as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

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